The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 363 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Week of Mr. T. C. KING.

Re-Engagement of Signor DUVALLI.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 3,

The Performances will commence with the Grand Opera of

GIAIPPUS; OR, THE FOR-SOTTEN FRIEND.

Giaippus ..... Mr. T. C. King
Sophronia ..... Miss A. Parker

To be followed by the Petite Comedy of

RIVAL PAGES.

Victoire ..... Mrs. H. Webb
Julie ..... Miss A. Parker

After which the Renowned Spanish Ballet will make his Second Appearance and Descent.

To conclude with the Celebrated National Drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Gualtruda ..... Mr W. Elliston
William ..... Mr. T. C. King

Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 8s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS, OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Immense Attraction.

First appearance of the Celebrated VARIOSETTES, whose Performance—in London, Edinburgh, &c., have been so highly successful. First Appearance in this Season of Mr. HULINE as the Pulander, on the Music Ladder.

The Concert Hall Opens at 6; Orchestra, with a great variety of Entertainments.

At 10 o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Ehrly.

Gardens open at 10 o'clock, to commence at 7 o'clock.

Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

A Grand Day Promenade This Day (Monday), at 2 o'clock. Band in attend. Admission, 6d.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.

Family Tickets for Four Persons ..... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets ..... 5s. 0d.

Catalogues Fourpence.

Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.

(By order) B. MULREENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

IRISH INSTITUTION.

GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

A Collection of PAINTINGS by the ANCIENT MASTERS, consisting of a portion of Viscount Harberton's Collection, and of those belonging to the National Gallery of Ireland, IS OPEN on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS, from 12 to 6 o'clock.

ADMISSION ONE PENNY. Catalogue, One Penny.

Reserved on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for Students and Subscribers to the Institution and their friends.

Annual Subscription—Gentlemen, £1 1s.; Ladies, 10s. 6d.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.

METHOFOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on This Day (TUESDAY), at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, by which time all classes are invited.

The Rev. F. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

A PRAYER MEETING

Will be held (the Lord permitting),

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

at Three o'clock, in

Lady HARBERTON'S SCHOOL-HOUSE,

Lower Gloucester-street,

to beseech the Lord for a continuance of this seasonable and blessed change of weather; that we may receive the fruits of the earth in due season, and to Praise and Glorify His holy name for all the mercies bestowed on our country.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the Rev. FRANCIS WILLS, of London, will Preach (D.V.) in connection with the above object. Service commences at half-past 7 o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Protestants, and People, come to the discussion in the Bath-row Chapel, Islington, 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, July 3rd, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

Subject—"Is not the Mass but a Memorial of the one Sacrifice for sins?"

President—Rev. C. F. M'Carthy, A.M.

St. Paul describes the system of the Lord's Supper thus:—"As often as you shall eat this bread, and drink this cup, you do show forth the death of the Lord until He come."—1 Cor. xi. 26. Roman Catholic Bible.

How can Roman Catholics "show the Lord's death" when they "adjoint" and "bow" and "drink the chalice"?

When our Blessed Redeemer said of the bread, and of the chalice, "This do for the common-weal;" "eat this bread and drink the chalice;" but just what St. Paul means, "that this bread and drink the chalice" (see 1 Cor. xi. 24-26, Roman Catholic Bible.

What priest will explain the following texts like "This is my body"?—Matt. xxvi. 26. "This is my blood."—Gen. xlix. 11. "This is my flesh."—Exod. xii. 11. "This is Jehovah's Passover."—Exod. v. 3. "This is my Beloved Son."—St. Matt. iii. 17. "This is the Lamb of God."—St. John i. 29. "This is Elias."—St. Matt. xi. 14. "This is the New Testament in my blood."—1 Cor. xi. 25, Roman Catholic Bishops' Bible.

Do one of these expressions imply a change of substance, or give an exception to the second commandment? "This is my body." "This is my body," when said of the bread; or to the words "This is my blood," when said of the wine?

Is it taking them literally to make them signify "the substance of this bread is changed into the substance of my body" and "the substance of this wine is changed into the substance of my blood?"

In which of the above-quoted texts does "this" signify "the substance of this?"

What word is to be supplied to "this" in each of them? "This" —what

Rous n Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, come and defend your religion, and do not trust to your Priests.

COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN WIDOWS' FUND and GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY,

16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in compliance with a requisition of Seven Members, addressed to me for the purpose,

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

Will be held at the Office of the Society,

On TUESDAY, the 13th of NOVEMBER,

At the hour of One o'clock,

For the purpose of Altering and Amending Rules Nos. 12, 19, 21, 28, and Additional Rules Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

W. H. STOKES, Secretary.

Dublin, 29th June, 1860.

COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN WIDOWS' FUND and GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY,

16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Office of the Society, at the hour of One o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th of JULY instant, when the proposed New Rules will be read.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

Dublin, 28th June, 1860.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, KILKENNY.

THE BAZAAR in aid of this object will (D.V.) be held on the OBELISK HILL, KILKENNY,

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th of JULY.

LADY PATRONESSES.

The Viscountess Avonmore, Trimleston.
The Lady Talbot de Malahide.
The Honourable Mrs. Talbot, Ballinclea.
Lady Bibbon, Woodbrook.
Mrs Dobbs, Ashurst.
Mrs. Mountray Jones, Belle Vue Park.
Mrs. Warren, Kilkiney Castle.

A Military Band will attend.

Gates open at Two o'clock.

Admission One Shilling—Children half price.

P.S.—The sale will embrace a vast variety of useful and ornamental articles, which, to ensure their disposal, will be marked at unusually low prices. Refreshments will be supplied at a moderate charge. To persons coming by train, the Dalkey Station will be found most convenient.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,

PEMBROKE-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The EARL OF RODEN.

The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support, render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.

Since the 1st of May, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,523 patients have been prescribed for.

Contributions will be most thankfully received at by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients during the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, Aeadian, will forward to any poor sufferer a large box, weight for the cure of Rheumatism (as he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire

at Shillingford, near Exeter, lately the Residence of the Rev. [illegible], Captain 70th Regiment, only son of Everton, Lanmsaile, to Frances Jane Turner, Esq., of Barton, near Preston.

On the 26th June, at Christ Church, Derry Bridge, Dublin, by the father of the bride, the Rev. G. Hutton, the eldest son of the late Alexander Hamilton, Esq., of Oswaldstwile, in this county, to Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late General Sir James Duff, G.C.B.

On the 26th inst., at Victoria, aged 37, William Shaw, Esq., late of Calcutta, and H.M.'s 60th Regiment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

KINGSTOWN.—ARRIVED—Midas, Barbadoes, 3 days; Ariel, steamer, Glasgow, 8 hours; Lord Cambridge, steamer, Liverpool, goods; William, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Whiting, two colliers; Richard, for Arklow; Vickengen, Hibernia (s), Holyhead; goods; Cambridge, goods; Watchman, [illegible]

DUBLIN.—ARRIVED—Ann, Sligo, 2 days; Ann, Sligo, 2 days; Ann, Sligo, 2 days;

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
YOUTHS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
THIRTY, DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS
GREAT DEMAND FOR JUVENILE CLOTHING.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S QUAY.

M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO., respectfully direct attention to their Stock of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, consisting of every make and style suitable to 12 to twenty Seasons.
M'B., C., AND CO., direct special attention to their Gentlemen's Zephyr Lounge Coat, at 12s. 6d.

SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.
Forty different pattern rich Electro-plated Tea Urns, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, and Cream Ewer, all inside, at 50s, £3, £4, and £5 per set.
Sets of Four Corner Dishes and Covers forming eight, best Electro-plated, £6.
Electro-plated Cruet Stands, with Cut Bottles, from 9s to 50s.
Ditto Liqueur Stands, Cut Bottles, from 30s to 60s.
Plated Tea Pots in large variety, from 12s to 30s.
Richly Embossed Plated Candlesticks, 18s per pair.
First quality Plated Waiters, with Shields, 8s per inch.
New Pattern Plated Cake Baskets, from 28s to £3.
Electro-Plated Table Forks and Spoons, 25s to 32s per doz.
Ditto Dessert Ditto 20s to 25s per doz.
Ditto Tea Spoons, from 12s to 15s per doz.
Rich Plated Toddy Kettles, 25s each.
Ditto Hot Water Jugs, 20s to 30s.
Ditto Toast Racks, 6s to 12s each.
Ditto Coasters, various patterns, 15s to 25s per pair.
Ditto Tea Caddies, 12s to 25s each.
And a general assortment of all the other articles usually made in Electro-Plate, equally low. The strongest engagement can be given as to quality.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINEST ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI, 8s. per 4lb. Box; Mustard from 6d. per lb; Nutmegs, 6d. per dozen; Arrowroot, 9d. per lb; Poison's Corn Flour, 6d. Finest Currants, 4½d. per lb. A very delicious Mocha Coffee just arrived.
LONDON STORES,
17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

OPEN PORTS.
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY
Would most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that one of the consequences of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Tariff has been to abolish all Protection to British Jewellery and Watches. Every foreign article, therefore, that they import comes in Duty Free, and, of course, a modification to their charges in favour of their Customers has taken place, to give them the benefit of the alteration.
In calling attention to these advantages WATERHOUSE and Co. do not intend to convey that the productions of France or Switzerland are su erior to British manufacture, which for durability of workmanship and elegance of design many discriminating judges prefer.
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY,
Her Majesty's Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers, and
Electro-Platers,
No 25, DAME-STREET.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and in being an other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £60. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they were betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal, that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.

Sums already received:—			
Rev. B. H. Johnson	£1	0	0
Alexander, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Mrs. West, ...	1	0	0
A Gentleman, ...	1	0	0
Thomas Irwin, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Donnell Hall, ...	2	0	0

5th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Chr. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Chr. } Secs.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

There was an advance to-day of upwards of one-eighth per cent. in the London Stock markets; the improvement, which was firmly sustained, being probably due to the expected failure of the Russian Loan, as well as to the favourable change in the weather. Here Consols advanced one-eighth, and New Threes three and Ninepence per cent, being precisely the relative improvement in each case in London, there being also a revival from the dulness which recently depressed the market.

Inactivity, however, still characterises the Share market, although prices are firm.

The rapid recovery of National Bank Shares continued to-day; an advance of 10s. and subsequently of 1, being established on Saturday's price. Hibernians were in request at the previous quotation, and Royals were offering at £26.

Atlantics again dropped to-day, being done at 5. This weakness is attributable to the shuffling and anti-Irish course which the Government is taking with regard to the contract.

City of Dublin Steam were in demand at par, and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares realised at price.

In Mines there was a fractional reduction in General Mines, which, however, closed firmly; and Mining Company of Ireland produced last rate. Carysforts and Connorrees were on sale at last quotations.

Alliance Gas was offering, and there were buyers of Patriotics at last rate. Grand Canal Stock was inquired for at 37, with sellers at 39.

In Railways the business was limited; a fractional improvement was obtained for Dublin and Wicklows which closed steadily. Great Southern Stock realised, last price. Midland original Shares recovered one-sixteenth, at which they were firm.

Cork and Passage, Drogheda's, Belfast Junctions, and Irish South Easterns were all inquired for at last prices. In Preference Securities the dealings were restricted to Waterford and Limerick Six per Cents. which declined slightly. The nominal quotations in Great Southern and Western Four per Cents. were 99½ buyers and 100 sellers. The other Preference Shares were unchanged.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.				
3 per Cent. Consols				shut
Ditto for new Account, August				93¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock				92¾ ¾
Ditto for Account, 8th July				92¾
Ditto for new account, August				92¾ ¾
BANKS.				
National Bank				65 65½
STEAM.				
Atlantic (Limited)				5
Dublin & Liverpool Steam Ship Building				2½ xd
MINES.				
Mining Company of Ireland, ...				13½
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)				4½
RAILWAYS.				
Midland Great Western				50¾
Do. Halves				50¾
Great Southern and Western				113½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.				
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeemable ..				10¾

On Saturday business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 14th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols.....	93 ¾					
Ditto for Account						
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock....	92½ ¾					
Ditto for Account....	92¾					
Bank Stock.....	92½ ¾					

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 2.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,..	93¾
Account, ...	93¾
New Threes, ...	92¾ ¾

Noon Sunday.—Caledonians, 85½; Eastern Counties, 55½; Great Western, 69½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Grand Trunks, 9½ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 5-4; London and North Western money, 101¾; Midland Stock, 118½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 86½. Consols opened at 93¾, advanced to ¼ buyers, but are now rather sellers. Shares firm at slight advance on Saturday's rates. Canadian continue to improve. French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

There has been scarcely any business in the Stock Exchange to-day, but the quotations both of Stocks and Shares have mostly been firm to-day in the half-yearly dividend. Demand for discount at Bank was extremely heavy. In the course of next fortnight, however, owing to the steady arrivals of gold and the fact that the rate of discount is at present higher in England than any part of the Continent, and equal even to the terms current at New York, a return of comparative ease is expected, which, in the event of fine weather, and the absence of foreign loans, may lead before the end of July to a reduction of the Bank change to 3½ per cent. There were no gold operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. A large amount of specie has been received this week. Six gold ships have arrived from Australia, and some considerable sums from North, South, and West Indies, nearly £200,000. The difference between highest and lowest prices of consols during June has been only ¼ per cent. The quotation at the close exactly same as at the beginning.

(*Daily News City Article.*

Saturday Evening.

The funds closed at an advance of one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. Business in all departments was languid The British railway market was, likewise, somewhat stronger. This being the last day of the quarter, the money market, as usual, was very active. Applications at the Bank of England to-day were, accordingly, extensive, and in the open market the rate for good bills was 4½ to 4¾ per cent. A large amount of bills fall due on Wednesday, the 4th July.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The decided improvement in the weather has been attended with an improvement in the Stock Exchange. The Funds have risen about ¼ per cent. British Railway Stocks, and the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are likewise better.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 2.—Supply of English wheat small; of foreign liberal. Oats large. Barley small Up to the present very few sales made of English wheat, and to sell 2s less money must be taken. Holders of foreign not inclined to give way. Barley and oats steady in price, with fair sales. Norfolk flour held for 41s, and ready sale at 40s.

UMBOURN'S REPORT, JULY 2.—Good supplies. Wheat rather cheaper to sell. Flour also in favour of buyers. Maize still drooping. Barley fully as dear. Beans and peas rather unaltered. Oats cheaper.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JULY 2.—Supplies of stock were moderate, and in middling condition. Inferior beasts declined 2d, but lambs advanced quite 4d per 8 lbs; sheep and calves firm at full quotations. In pigs very little doing. Beef 4s to 5s 6d per 8 lbs; mutton 4s to 5s 6d per 8 lbs; lambs 6s to 7s per 8 lbs; veal 4s 6d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs; pork 4s to 5s per 8 lbs. Beasts, 3,770; foreign, 1,070; sheep and lambs, 24,460; foreign, 4 900; calves, 296; foreign, 242; pigs, 360.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, JULY 2.—The supply of stock was less than on last Monday. Very good demand for cattle at full prices. Sheep 7d to 8d per lb; sheep dearer. No change in the value of lambs. Sheep 7½d to 8d per lb; cattle 7d to 8½d per lb.; lambs 8d to 9d. Beasts 1,409. 10,395 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 2.—Sugar quiet. No sales to report. Rice—Owing to the fine weather the demand has subsided, and only with difficulty previous prices obtained. Linseed—nothing doing. Rapeseed—no sales to report.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 31.—Sales 10,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation. No change.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 2.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 1,850 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 2.—White wheat, 31s 6d; oats, 15s to 15s 3d.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 17 brls. of wheat 30 barrels of barley, and 322 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 30s to 31s a barrel, barley 19s, and oats from 12 to 17s.

There were 59 tons of hay and 61 tons of straw brought in. Hay, farmers', sold at from £4 10s to £5 10s a ton, and dealers' from £5 to £6 10s; straw, farmers, £3 3s to £6, dealers', £5 to £5 18s and reed £5 to £5 2s 6d.

The quantity of butter brought to our weighhouses last week was, 12,045 firkins, and 2,451 were first quality. 5,483 second, 3,379 third, 104 fourth, 130 fifth, and 11 sixth. Prices show very little variation from those of the previous week. Firsts opened on Monday at 107s, on Tuesday and Wednesday were quoted 106s, on Thursday and Friday and Saturday 105s, and Monday were 106s from Monday to Thursday, and since then 105s. Thirds on Monday and two following days stood at 98s, and the closing prices of the previous week; on Thursday and Friday they fell to 95s, but on Saturday went up to 97s. Fourths, fifths, and sixths remained unchanged from the quotations of the previous week, viz, 92s, 75s, and 64s.—*Cork Constitution.*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, JULY 3.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; ensured for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Meetings on Mondays, to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
LEIGH'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past 8.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Oliver Twist;" "Rival Pages," "Black-Eyed Susan."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
REGULATION OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the undermentioned dates:—Letters and newspaper parcels for Belgium and Lower Rhenish Provinces, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and was completed by half-past 5. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 30th, amounted to 56,928 copies, making an average of 9,488 copies daily.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

GENTLEMEN,

THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMUND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.

I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.

The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every one knows that Donegal can develop its resources well, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.

While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.

I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 25th June, 1860.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
All Boys will be fitted accurately, whether present or not, and the most inexperienced judges have the same advantage in purchasing as the most competent ones, there being a printed scale of prices from which there can be no deviation.
GEORGE MACDONA,
22, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT *and properly made, at a fair price.*
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, DAME-STREET.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THOMAS CONNOLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

Bray,	Kingstown,
Ballybrack,	Sandi-cove,
Dundrum,	Glasthule,
Shankhill,	Salthill,
Stillorgan,	Booterstown,
Kiliney,	Blackrock,
Loughlinstown,	Merrion,
Cabinteely,	Williamstown.
Shanganagh,	

BAKERY,
1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET.
DALKEY.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, of great regularity, and neatness of habit, Apartments, consisting of a handsome drawingroom floor, with an extra bed chamber, furnished, and in all ways presenting an appearance of perfect suitableness to the respectability of the parties.—Address "A. S. M." Irish Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE Man wants a situation as Gate Clerk, or Messenger; can be highly recommended for sobriety and strict attention to business; is a Protestant.—Address "W. C.," 108, Stephen's-green, or 48, Sackville-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 3.

THE few words spoken by her Majesty and the Prince Consort yesterday, at Wimbleton, touch upon the real object of all Volunteer Rifle Associations. Her Majesty "gladly gives encouragement to a body "whose object is to render permanent an armed force, "limited exclusively to defensive purposes." No foreign Power can take offence at that. Next, her Majesty "has witnessed with great pleasure the "manner in which the ancient fondness of the English "people for manly and sylvan sport has been turned "to more important ends, and has become an auxiliary "instrument for maintaining inviolate the safety of "our common country." Among the prizes to be contended for—amounting, in the whole, to above, £2,000—the Prince Consort offers one, open to the competition of all the world. "He offers it, confident "that the result will be to show that as the British "manufacture is already second to none in the fabrication of the arm, so the people of this country are "not be surpassed by any in the knowledge how "to use it." Brave words these, and most likely to encourage all to become not merely Volunteers, but sharpshooters.

SOME days since we referred to an extraordinary and romantic trial which took place in the Queen's Bench. During that trial, which was to decide the possession of only £150 a year, the judges who presided were men of vast experience and enlarged minds. No point in the case could escape them, and whether the decision were given for the plaintiff or defendant, both the public and suitors were satisfied that justice would be done. Yesterday another case, equally strange and as romantic, was commenced in the same courthouse, but before a very different tribunal. There was a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, and of the two commissioners one is utterly unknown to fame, except for a past flirtation with the electors of Carlow. The other is the rejected of Dublin, and the advocate of discontented bakers. In cases of lunacy, which require the utmost tact, the most consummate discretion, a deep knowledge of mental science as well as a thorough acquaintance with practical law, two *nisi prius* lawyers sit as judges, known not for any overwhelming number of briefs showered upon them by confiding clients, but for pecuniary sacrifices in unsuccessful candidatures to represent unwilling constituencies. That a man who has committed petty larceny should be tried by two judges "learned "in the law," while cases in which a large amount of property, and the liberty of a fellow-creature depend upon a Commissioner's wisdom and experience should be decided by two *nisi prius* lawyers, temporarily elevated to the position of Commissioners, is little short of a mockery of justice.

The case itself is remarkable, not only for its strangeness, but for the large amount of property which certain relatives are very anxious to take care of. A man named Cody, residing in Cork, had a family of three sons and one daughter. Of the sons one is insane, and confined in a Government asylum. Another is the promovent of the present Commission, endeavouring to prove that his sister is insane. The sister, when quite a young girl, left Ireland, and took service with a person named Watte, in London. Her master is said to have been an old man and a miser. However that may be, he raised his servant to the position of a wife, and married her about fifteen years since. Three children were the fruits of the marriage, two of whom, together with the husband, are dead. One little girl, five years old, survives. By the will of her husband, Mrs. Watte obtained entire possession of his property, amounting to £16,000 in stock, and houses in London value for £200 a year.

Subsequent to the death of her husband, Mrs. Watte was involved in protracted and worrying litigation with her husband's relatives, who impeached not only her right to the inheritance, but the validity of her marriage. An impression seems to have grown upon her mind that her husband's relatives were determined to persecute her further, and, under that impression, went to Ballinacurra, near Cork, and for a time resided with her brother, the promovent in the suit. Extravagant as she is alleged to be, it would seem her residence was an object for which something would willingly be sacrificed. She feared, it is said, her brother's wife, and then the wife, to please her, was compelled to leave her home. At Ballinacurra, Mrs. Watte became acquainted with a person named John O'Connell, a youth of 19 or 20, and most unexpectedly to her relatives, and, it is said, to herself, was found to have married him. There is a mystery about the marriage. It was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, a Roman Catholic priest, although Mrs. Watte professed to be a Protestant. The priest was warned of the imbecility under which she laboured, yet that appears to have been no obstacle, and the marriage was celebrated in a public-house. Some explanation of these circumstances may be given to-day: certainly it is required.

We cannot comment upon the evidence until the case is concluded, but the facts, as they stand, are very extraordinary. It is not every day a young man of 20 has the chance of securing a wife, double his age, it is true, but worth £16,000; nor is such a marriage a proof of insanity on either side. In the diocese of Paul Cullen priests are not allowed to celebrate mixed marriages, and when Roman Catholics will marry Protestants, they generally proceed to Liverpool, where the diocesan is not so strict. Perhaps the fact that £16,000 was at stake, that the little girl might be a valuable prize to the Church, and that O'Connell, a person in humble life, and his property, could be managed by spiritual directors, excused the violation of Episcopal rules. We await the further proceedings in the case with interest, while we regret that it will not be sifted before Commissioners in whose judgment and skill all would rest satisfied.

ALDERMAN CARROLL possesses strong religious opinions, and has never shrunk from giving expression to them. Yet Alderman Carroll is Lord Mayor of Dublin. A majority of 22 against 12 has decided that Mr. Bonsall, the gentleman named by the Protestant portion of the Corporation, should not be elected Lord Mayor, because he entertains strong religious opinions. To be sincere is a crime in a Protestant, but is quite a virtue in a Roman Catholic. It is true that Mr. Bonsall was a merchant, and not an attorney; it is also true that he made an ample fortune by his industry and energy. He has abundant leisure to devote to the interests of the city. He has never obtruded his opinions disagreeably; but he must not be Lord Mayor, for, unfortunately, he believes what he professes, and, when called upon to state his opinions, he does so fearlessly. If the rule adopted by the Corporation be an old one, and the strength of a man's opinions always disqualified, then we must conclude that all preceding Lords Mayor of the Roman Catholic, party entertained but weak opinions. If it be a new rule, as we suppose it is, from the fact that the present Lord Mayor is "very strong" in any opinion he entertains, it is scarcely fair, without a few years' notice, to elect none but Latitudinarians.

But Mr. Bonsall has been guilty of two overt acts. He dared to question the accuracy of the Rev. Mr. Fox's eyesight, and charitably supposed that the Roman Catholic chaplain thought he had seen what he could not have seen. Worse than all, Mr. Bonsall presided at a public meeting where Gavazzi spoke. Gavazzi has a church in Florence now and the iron hand of the inquisition cannot reach him. He must have been a very important and exceedingly dreaded personage before Tuscany had expelled the Jesuits, since even to have heard his fiery eloquence disqualifies a merchant from an honourable office. But if it be a crime to have presided when Gavazzi spoke of the wrongs of Italy, it is no less a crime to have presided at a meeting professedly called to express sympathy with the cause of all those evils, but where hostility to the Government under which we live was manifested by every speaker.

But there is a majority in the Corporation ready to carry anything. One by one the best men, even of the Liberal party, have resigned, and retired in disgust from the slang and Billingsgate which formed the staple of corporate discussion. The "strong "opinions" of that majority may carry a party vote in the Council Chamber, but possesses no weight outside. Lower and lower the corporate dignity sinks in the estimation of the citizens. There are only two ways by which the civic control of the city may be converted from being a disgrace to become a credit to its citizens. One is, that they who are the possessors of the property of the city should select proper representatives. This they can do with very little trouble. They have left the selection of the Town Council altogether to the very lowest class, and quite naturally the majority of the Corporation is what it is. But if gentlemen will shrink from participating in the scenes of the Dublin Council Chamber; if they will abandon all interference with an assembly conducted as it is, it remains to petition for the abolition of the Corporation altogether. One or two commissioners, with two or three energetic clerks, would perform the civic business much more cheaply and satisfactorily. We would not be amused, indeed, by burlesque imitations of an American Congress, but certainly what we would gain in decency.

The *Times* on Parisian Pamphleteering:—

It is often asked why the English Press displays such captiousness with respect to the pamphlets which are from time to time published in Paris. Surely those who pride themselves on their own freedom may allow equal liberty to others, and, if English writers do not hesitate to criticise French institutions rather roughly at times, the long rivalry of the two nations and their different habits of thought should be allowed as an excuse for the occasional spleen of French pamphleteers. But this reasoning is not quite correct. We attach importance to French pamphlets, and we point out the ill-will that they attempt to engender, because the conditions of their publication are totally different from English newspaper articles. In reading our remarks on these productions it is always to be understood that no pamphlet appears in France without the permission of the Government—a permission which is not a mere form, for it is often withheld from works which treat of the internal condition of the country. M. Mahon, Roi d'Irlande, for instance, is in itself nothing; it is merely the work of some poor scribbler who wishes either to make a few hundred francs or to gratify his political rancour. If this and other pamphlets of the same kind appeared in a free country we should pay no more attention to them than to the fiery articles of the New York Press; but from the state of the law in France every work published has a significance, inasmuch as it must be held to be sanctioned by Government. It is the fault of the Imperial system if it thus renders itself responsible for the folly and spitefulness of every man who chooses to write. A Government is not bound to interfere with the press, and, even should it forbid discussion as to its own rights, it may confine its censorship to those publications which directly question its authority or oppose its measures. But the French Government has gone much further than this. It not only requires that every writing should receive its assent before publication, but it has made use of the anonymous pamphlet as an instrument of policy. The most important acts of the French Emperor have been indicated to the world by publications of this kind. Austria learnt from one pamphlet that an attack on her provinces was imminent, and another has shaken the Pope on his throne, and caused him to forget his dignity in a paroxysm of fright and anger. Within a fortnight a third has appeared, devoted to the German question, and penned with an affected moderation which has caused a general suspicion in Germany, on the same principle that a proclamation vaunting the clemency of the Emperor of Lilliput always convinced his subjects that some strong act of prerogative was about to take place. The Government has thus positively and regularly mixed itself up with these pamphlets, and every such production is eagerly read, and owes nine-tenths of its circulation to the fact that it may possibly be "dictated" by a public department. That there is a kind of fast-and-loose connexion between the Government and a band of writers is publicly notorious. The French have brought to perfection the language of diplomacy, and have divided publications into "official," "semi official," "officious," "inspired," "recognised," and the like. The category in which a pamphlet is placed by the Imperial adherents generally depends on its success. If it has a large sale, meets with a favourable reception from the country, and, still more, if the ideas it enfolds are capable of being shortly carried out, it is spoken of openly as the work of some one high in the Imperial confidence, and is probably reported to have been retouched by an illustrious personage himself. If different in opinion or action on it, or the matter it relates to does not press for consideration, it is put down as the work merely of a friend of the dynasty—worthy of consideration indeed, but not binding on his Majesty or any department, or elicits various remonstrances, it is at once disavowed by a little paragraph in a Government paper.

This is the way they manage matters in France when the Government wishes to sound the opinion of the public or to indicate its own. But even with the great mass of publications the Government interferes so as to make itself responsible for what appears. In the first place, every printer has a licence, and one of its conditions is that he shall print nothing without the permission of the proper Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The printer is not very anxious to print anything displeasing to those who can reduce him to beggary, and without the first check which the Government has upon authorship. But assurance is made doubly sure. The printer must send his first proof to the Ministry of the Interior, and it is only on obtaining permission that he proceeds to print. But when the work is printed and ready for publication, or at any time during the sale, the police may step in, confiscate the whole impression, and inflict a heavy loss on all concerned. Fourthly, both author and printer may be prosecuted, tried without a jury, and sentenced to a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment. It need not be said that a writing which is subjected to these successive ordeals passes through them unscathed, and circulates freely throughout France, must be in some degree in consonance with the feelings of the Government. The opinions must either be such as the Government holds, or such as it thinks proper to allow to be presented to Frenchmen. They are like feathers thrown up to tell the direction of the wind, and the number of copies sold indicates to an observing ruler the impulses which exist among his subjects. If they do not find these impulses they may create them. A map representing Europe as repartitioned may turn the public attention to external conquest, and the *Question Irlandaise* may encourage Frenchmen to think that a party in these kingdoms would labour to embarrass the Queen's Government; and that France will be able to fulfil her own prediction as to the future vengeance of Irishmen on their oppressors.

We have no wish to attach undue importance to these publications. They are, we believe, merely written on speculation, the authors hoping to obtain some official favour if their productions succeed. In the same spirit are they permitted to appear. They will be recognised if occasion serves, otherwise they will be forgotten. But it is still a matter worth notice that in that country of police and prosecutions men are openly advocating the invasion of Ireland, or the encouragement of a rebellion within its limits. Of course, we know the folly of these speculations, and the ignorance of the state of this kingdom which they imply. But, nevertheless, the prevalence of such ideas, and the continued publication of such schemes, show the desire to create disquiet, if not danger. Napoleon will not allow the most temperate criticism to be made on his own Government. The other day an able writer was sentenced to imprisonment for remarks not nearly as strong as the most moderate of the Opposition journalists allowed themselves in the reign of Louis Philippe. The Emperor has organised the most elaborate machinery for detecting disaffection, the most summary procedure for crushing it. Nothing appears without the permission of his subordinates. Anything that escapes their vigilance may be seized or prosecuted. And yet these schemes for attacking the various nations of Europe are continually proceeding from the press, and circulate unrestrained through France. We care little for the Irish pamphlets which now seem coming into fashion. Thank God, England can assert her rights wherever her flag flies, and has now arrived at a state of preparation which makes her indifferent to any foreign menace. But it is not only England to which these speculations point. Every neighbouring country has from time to time been threatened by pamphleteers, who may or may not be inspired by the Government, but who always profess themselves its enthusiastic adherents, and point to it as the power which is to lead France to new triumphs, or, in other words, to carry on a war of aggression against the contiguous States of Europe. Of such publications, then, we have a right to complain. They would not be allowed in Berlin, or even in St. Petersburg; while in this country, though they might legally appear, they would be received with indifference and contempt. We cannot make these matters a subject of international remonstrance, but we may warn the French ruler that as long as such writings appear, in a State constituted like his own, the suspicion and disquiet of Europe, which react upon France itself, will know no abatement.

The *Daily News* on the Privilege Question and the Report of the Committee:—

The presentation of the report of the Committee of Privileges brings the House of Commons face to face with its duty. The committee have found no precedent so conformed to present circumstances as to save the House the trouble of asking itself what course is most in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. That question cannot be shuffled like the Reform Bill, and the answer made to it will fix the character of the House. The committee, of course, could not look into the history of the country without finding the fundamental rule respecting tax bills to be—"the Commons grant the Lords assent." But if the recent action of the House of Lords passes unchallenged, the next Committee will not be able to report that that great rule still subsists. The taxation of the present year includes £1,400,000 more than the Commons have granted. That is the simple fact, to disguise which we are deluged with verbiage and rhetoric, but which we hope honourable members will keep steadily in view. The Commons have approved and granted a certain amount of taxation, determined partly by grants of new taxes and partly by remissions; and the Lords taking one part of the scheme and not the other, have increased the national burdens. If they have the right to do this, what become of the absolute control of the House of Commons over the taxation? It is no answer to say, the House of Lords has the right to reject a tax bill. A sharking bill-discounter who should take a new bill in renewal of a due acceptance, and then, detaining the first, should sue upon both, might to just as much purpose allege that they both bore legal stamps. The Lords have taken to themselves the power of determining, independently of the Crown and the Commons, how much the people shall pay in taxes, and in what manner they shall pay it. The House of Commons must decisively reject if it will not admit this pretension. And let not honourable members think they can divide their responsibility. Even if it were as true as it is utterly false that, the nation was too obtuse to understand or too apathetic to feel the import

Boston on the 26th ult., with provisions for four years.

The objects of his expedition are :—

1st. The further exploration of the open Polar Sea, discovered by Dr. Kane, with a view of determining its limits and character, and thus to settle more positively this vexed question.

2d. To complete the survey of the northern coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land.

3d. To determine important questions relative to the magnetism, the meteorology, the natural history, and the general physics of the unexplored region north of Smith's Strait.

Representative Winslow's name is mentioned in connection with the full Sardinian Mission under Mr. Burlingame's bill.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20.—No change either in money or exchange. A fair business was done in foreign bills, closing firm at 109½ to 109¾ on London, 5f. 14½c to 5f. 13½c. on Paris. The Stock market was more lively and much more stronger than for some time past; New York Central rose ½, bringing up to 82; Erie opened at 17¾, closed at 18, being ½ per cent. advance on yesterday's sales; Hudson River advanced ¾; Harlem preferred closed at 38½ to 38¾; Reading at 40¾; Michigan Central rose 1¼ per cent., closing at 48½ against 47¾ yesterday; Galena and Chicago closed at 61½, being a rise of 1 per cent.; Pacific mail closed at 90 to 90¼, being ¼ per cent. advance. The mail contract of this company terminates to-day.

The cotton market closed quietly on the basis below quoted, after 400 bales had changed hands.

During the week sales have been mainly to meet the limited wants of the home trade, at prices much nominal than previous to our last weekly report, and a very unsettled feeling has existed; one or two lines have been taken for shipment. The sales of the week foot up 5,000 bales, of which 1,800 were in transitu. Stock on hand, 60,000 bales; freight, to Liverpool, ⅛ per lb.; freight to Havre, ⅛ per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market opened steady, but with a fair export and home trade demand the market became firmer, and closed quiet, with shippers not disposed to operate at any material advance; sales 14,000 bbls. at 5d. 15c. to 5d. 20c. for superfine state; 5d. 30c. to 5d. 35c. for extra state; 5d. 25c. to 5d. 29c. for superfine western; 5d. 30c. to 5d. 40c. for common to medium extra western, and 5d. 55c. to 5d. 70c. for shipping brand extra round hoop Ohio —including 5,200 bls. for export, at prices within the range. Southern Flour slightly improved, with rather more doing; sales 1,500 bls. at 5d. 35c. to 5d. 90c. for common, and 6d. to Liverpool, ⅛ per lb.; freight to Havre, ⅛ per lb.

5d. 75c. for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour may be quoted a trifle better, with a moderate business; sales 700 bls. at 5d. 35c. to 7d. 50c. for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady, with small sales at 3d. 50c. to 4d. 20c. for common to choice superfine. Corn meal is quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is a shade better, with a pretty good demand for export and a moderate inquiry for home consumption; sales 43,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 1d. 27c. to 1d. 29½c.; 11,800 amber Wisconsin and Iowa at 1d. 30c. to 1d. 32c.; 12,800 Chicago Spring at 1 dol 20c. to 1dol. 25c.; 5,000 white Canada at 1dol. 40c.; 5,800 white Indiana at 1dol. 40c. to 1dol. 41c., and 1,000 white Kentucky at 1dol. 53c. Rye is dull at 84c. to 85c. Barley is dull, and nominally unchanged. Corn is in moderate supply, and with a fair demand for the East, and a moderate export inquiry, the market rules quiet but firm; sales 58,000 bushels, at 62c. to 63c. for unsound mixed Western; 64c. to 64½c. for sound shipping ditto, and 70c. for Western yellow. Oats are dull and heavy at 37c. to 40c. for Canada and Western, and 42c. for State.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, 42,000 bushels wheat, in bulk and ships' bags, at 7¾; 2,500 bls flour, at 1s 10½d to 2s; 1,000 bales cotton, at 5-32 c to 3-16 d; 100 bales Japanese wax, at 22s 6d; and 25 hhds tallow, at 20s. To London, 16,000 bls flour, at 2s 3d to 2s 6d; 12,000 bushels wheat, at 9½, in ships' bags; 88 cerroons tobacco, at 34; 21 bales cascarilla bark, at 20s; and 300 tuns oil cake, at 25s. To Glasgow, 20,000 bushels wheat, at 7¾d, in shippers' bags. To Bremen, 28 hhds tobacco, at 17s 6d; and 100 cases tobacco, at 2s 6d.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON NATIONAL DEFENCES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.)

SIR,—With many of your readers, I regret the tone taken by some of the Irish papers with reference to the report lately published on the "National Defences." There has, no doubt, been often a pseudo-national cry attempted to be raised of "justice to Ireland," and so forth, when there was nothing definite aimed at except to serve the personal ambition of a demagogue; or aid some dubious political partisan purpose. But it did surprise me that the Irish press, with some exceptions, appear to consider that Ireland ought to be satisfied with the recommendations of the report referred to.

Why, sir, looking at the geographical position of Great Britain and Ireland (and, of course, assuming that "measures of defence" are necessary and advisable), an absolute insult has been offered to this country by the terms of that report. I do not intend to enter into any discussion on the "recommendations" of the Commissioners, relative to the English defences. I join issue on the broad question. They recommend a total outlay of £11,850,000, and out of that amount award the prospect of £1,10,000 being devoted for the protection of Ireland—as if for fear this comparatively wretched Irish should be deemed extravagant, they remark that Cork would also be useful in time of war for the defence of the *West of England and Wales*. So it would; but we are told that Ireland is an integral portion of the empire. We all know it is treated as such for purposes of taxation. We have our property, our properties and our houses, which we consider as worthy of protection from a foreign enemy; as those of Great Britain and these commissioners announce that an outlay of some thousands, to patch up former engineering blunders at Cork, is all that Ireland is entitled to!

I cannot ask space from you to enter into the question of the wisdom of the details given relative to Cork, except to remark upon the ignorance displayed in stating that the harbour of Cork possesses strong natural defences against a sea attack, and recommending the construction of a battery "to rake" the Channel within this harbour. However, let this pass. If we are right in applying the term "ignorance" ("*carelessness*" might be more suitable), there would be nothing new or to be wondered at. We know enough of, and suffered enough, for the "mistakes" of the executive, and of "commissions" at Sebastopol. But what is of vastly more importance, Cork is not the place for a "fleet of observation." It will be conceded to any sensible man, even if he has not before considered the subject, who studies a map of the British Isles, that Cork, as a station for such a fleet, is too far south for the purpose of "watching," or for ships not "being delayed by westerly gales." Cork is a most important place, and ought to possess Government steam works, and be a naval depot, and therefore ought to be well fortified, which it is not at present; but Bantry Bay, or Valencia, or the Shannon, are the places from whence an enemy's fleet can be watched, met, or pursued. Sir A. Wellesley, when Secretary for Ireland, considered well the line of coast, with reference to another anticipated "invasion." It might have been better for the commissioners to read his opinions and remarks before they ignored "geographical position," and, faithful to "red-tape," have on the face of their report recommended large sums to be laid out on places in England, because there were vast outlays there already. Of course, many of the places named to have great works added to but as they now are not recommended a shilling outlay on any place except Cork—and that a paltry sum—I, for one, protest against Ireland being "satisfied" with the report and I believe many influential and persevering men are of the same opinion, and will not let a gross injustice, affecting the vital interests of Ireland, be perpetrated without a struggle, even though a Viceroy and a portion of the press are apathetic.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HIBERNICUS.

30th June.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

105, Abbey-street, July 2, 1860.

SIR—I herewith hand you the contributions of some of the men in the employment of W. R. Box & Co., viz.:—

Bridle cutlers, collar makers, and saddlers 12s; curriers and japanners, 6s 6d; harness makers, 17s; platers, £1 5s 6d; saddletree makers, and riveters, 5s; warehousemen, and W. Box & Co., £1 16s—£5 2s; which you will kindly forward to the committee for relieving the distress in Erris, in connexion with the Revds. Messrs. Jackson and Malone.

The contributors hope that their offerings may be of use, and their example tend to awaken kindred feelings and more extensive efforts amongst their fellow-workmen in this city.

—I am, sir, respectfully,

JOSHUA HOLT.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The following address has been presented to Mr. John Thompson, P.W. Methodist preacher, on his leaving the Portadown circuit, at the end of his third year, by his friends:—

VERY DEAR BROTHER,—We, the leaders, members, and friends, who have sat under your ministry for the past three years, and now, at the close of the period generally allowed by the Conference that a preacher remains on any circuit, feeling it a duty which we owe to you and the Conference, for another year back the past year, when we have had such a blessed Revival, we cannot allow you to remove from us without giving expression to our feelings on the occasion. When you came to this circuit we were but few in number, and considerably tried in many ways; but now, we feel grateful, our circumstances are greatly improved, and our numbers increased, and our preaching houses, both in town and country, are enlarged and improved, and one new preaching-house built, and, with the exception of a very small matter, we are not in debt, although a large sum has been expended on those improvements during your time on this circuit.

Some unpleasant matters of considerable moment having occurred in the past year, which might have proved very injurious to the cause of God amongst us, were wisely managed, and by prudent discipline, under the providence of God, were overruled for our good and the glory of God. Your attention to your regular appointments has given general satisfaction, so that appointments having occurred but such as could be satisfactorily accounted for; and even your inquiring into small and minute matters has had a very salutary effect in the improvement of our good cause; and we can say we seldom, if ever, had a superintendent preacher who paid more undivided attention to the duties of the circuit than what you have done. And we may say, under God, that a great measure of our present improvements are owing to your zeal and judgment in managing all our important matters with discretion, so that nothing has been a lowel to retard or hinder the progress or spiritual improvement of the work of God, and hence peace and happiness prevail amongst us. I have been requested by my brethren to present you with this purse and its contents, hoping you will accept it as a token of our love for your active ministry since you came amongst us. Praying the great Head of the church may yet spare and prolong your useful life to His cause, and that we may meet each other in a better world—We remain, dear brother, yours in the bonds of the Gospel.

(Signed by order, and on behalf of the deputation,)

June 28, 1860. JOHN WILSON.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—Your very kind address is truly gratifying to me now, at the close of the period which is allowed us to be together in the Lord's vineyard. It has been a very blessed season which we have had, as the Lord's Spirit has been poured out on us from on high, and hundreds have been hopefully converted from the error of their ways. But in this good cause you have been my fellow-helpers in carrying on the Lord's work; hence it has spread, and the borders of Zion have been greatly enlarged, and over seven hundred have been added to our society on this circuit since I came amongst you. "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to Thy name we will ascribe the glory." As respects the improvement in your preaching houses, I am well aware I had only to mention the plans, and suggest the means to be adopted, and you most readily engaged in the work, so that the improvements, enlargements, and new preaching-house lately built in Derry, all have amounted to about £400 since I came amongst you; and as to the discipline which I was under the painful necessity of exercising, to, I am fully aware it was not in all cases very pleasant, as might be expected, but it was called for, and you at once engaged with me, and assisted in carrying out such measures as led to very happy and peaceful results through the Lord's blessing on our united counsel. On the whole I am certain you have estimated my labours above their worth; but I can say I have been labouring with a single eye to the glory of God, and I have not been disappointed in the fruit of my labours, for it has not been in vain in the Lord.

JOHN THOMPSON.

BAND AT BRAY.

The band of the 76th Regiment will, by permission of Colonel Smith, play at Bray, this day (Tuesday), weather permitting, from 3 to 5-30 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Rigazzoli, Bandmaster.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC TO BE PERFORMED:

Par Redouble,	"Hungadhar-lo,"	...	Erkel.
Overture,	"Le hac des Fees,"	...	Auber.
Selection,	"Traviata,"	...	Verdi.
Quadrille,	"Horton,"	...	Jullien.
Selection,	"Satanella,"	...	Balfe.
Valse,	"Dram of the Rose,"	...	Burkhart.
Selection,	"Arilla,"	...	Verdi.
Galop,	"Pastillan,"	...	Zabel.
	"God save the Queen."		

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Dominic M'Causland, Esq., of the North-east Circuit, will this day be called to the inner bar.

NEW ATTORNEYS.—Messrs. Samuel F. Molyneux, Charles C. Macarthy, and John Burgess were yesterday sworn in and duly admitted attorneys of the Court of Exchequer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—COURTS GUIDE.—Next Saturday week, the 14th day of July instant, will be the very last day for registration of all judgments obtained or entered five years, or upwards, or which had been registered on the 15th July, 1855. If any such judgment be omitted to be re-entered, on or before the 14th inst., it will be absolutely null and void as against purchasers, mortgagees, or creditors, for valuable consideration (13 and 14, Victoria, chap. 29).

REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.—The first of the summer reviews will take place at the Curragh, to-morrow (Wednesday). The troops will be on the ground at eleven o'clock.

THE VALE OF AVOCA.—A portion of the beautiful Vale of Avoca will, this day (Tuesday), be sold in the Landed Estates Court. Amongst other lots will be included the part adjoining the far-famed "Meeting of the Waters."

LIBRARY SOCIETY, NEW-ROW SOUTH.—The half-yearly *soiree* of this society will take place this evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. After tea an address will be delivered by one of the members on the "Music of Nations." Through the course of the address the various styles of vocal illustrations will be introduced, comprising selections from authors and composers belonging to the several countries to which allusion will be made.

IRISH MISSION.—Yesterday (Monday) evening a meeting of the friends and supporters of the above mission was held in the Metropolitan Hall, at eight o'clock, when the following clergymen, belonging to different Christian denominations within the city, were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair; Revds. John Hall, Mr. Silly, Jones, Robinson, Wilson, and one or two others. The proceedings were commenced with singing an appropriate hymn, after which the Rev. Chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. Jones to offer up the first supplications for the gift of the Holy Spirit upon all the inhabitants of Dublin, and that every one of them may be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in the Saviour. He besought an especial blessing upon all the churches in this city and the ministers ministering in them. He concluded a long and moving prayer, by imploring that all the dead, the sleeping, the captive, and heavy laden and bound, might be aroused, awakened, set free, and unladen, and brought into the Lord's King dom. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, afterwards read a Scripture lesson, and next engaged in thanksgiving for a blessing upon Britain, and that she might carry a knowledge of the Scriptures to the ends of the earth Might Naples and Sicily and Italy become free and enlightened. The Rev. John Hall also read a scripture lesson, and afterwards offered up a very impressive prayer. The Rev. Mr. Wilson also read a scripture lesson and afterwards offered up a moving prayer. The interesting meeting was brought to a close with praise and the benediction, about half-past nine.

DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE.—We understand that the whole impression of this periodical has been sold off on the day of publication. We perceive by a notice which appears in our columns, that the publisher has announced a second edition for Thursday next.

ACCIDENT ON LOUGH DERG.—An accident very nearly attended by very serious consequences occurred on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, to the row boat which attends with passengers from Williamstown harbour on Lough Derg, to the Duchess of Argyle steamer. By very gross mis-management, and in total disregard of the repeated requests and warnings of the passengers on board the row-boat, the stem of the boat struck the paddle of the steamer, and utterly broke it, and also the seat in the stern, on which three ladies were seated. How they escaped being killed is almost miraculous, as two were struck—one Mrs. Reade of the Woodparks, Mount Shannon, severely, and was carried in a fainting state on board the steamer. The other ladies escaped with bruises.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN THE BELFAST LOUGH.—The body of Mr. Steen, who, with Mr. Blackburn, was drowned off Greencastle, by the upsetting of a boat on the 17th ult., was discovered on Sunday evening, floating on the surface of the water, almost at the identical spot where the melancholy accident happened, by the crew of a pilot-boat which was passing. The body was got into the boat and conveyed to Mr. Blackburn's, of Greencastle. Mr. Jackson did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest, after the full investigation on the occasion of Mr. Blackburn's body being found. The funeral was to have taken place this (Monday) morning, at four o'clock.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

SUDDEN DEATH IN BELFAST.—Saturday evening, an elderly woman, named Small, residing in the neighbourhood of Newtownbreda, was coming into town to make marketings for the ensuing week, when, at the bridge leading into Cromac-street, she suddenly dropped down as if in a fit. A constable who was near ran to her assistance, and had her put on a car and conveyed to the General Hospital, but by the time she arrived there she was quite dead. It is believed that disease of the heart was the cause of death.—*Ibid.*

The salary of Dr. Tarleton, medical officer of the Banagher Dispensary district, has been increased from £80 to £100 per annum.

THE CORK ASSIZES.—Several cases of interest are expected to be brought on for trial at the approaching Cork Assizes. Amongst others that of "Calcutt v. White," a civil action, for alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendant, in endeavouring to prevent the return of the plaintiff at the recent election for the county of Clare. The case is a novel one in its features; and, as the details of several elections for Clare will be entered into, the attendance of a great number of witnesses from that county will be, of course, necessary. It is said that Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., will attend as special counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brewster, Q.C., for the defendant. A case of assault and battery, arising out of a "love affair," in which a young solicitor in Dublin will be the plaintiff, and the father of the "ladye faire" the defendant, is also to come on for trial.

THE "CONNAUGHT PATRIOT."—We have learned that two actions for libel are pending against the publisher of this journal. The *Patriot* is the strong "tenant-right" and Ultramontane organ. One of the alleged libels, the subject of the first action, was contained in an article in which the plaintiff, Mr. Bourke, was styled "a bigoted attorney;" the other action is brought for alleged libellous statements contained in a letter under the signature "Vindex Justitiæ," published in the *Patriot* of the 2d ult., and is brought by Mr. Michael Kelly, of Curraghmore, Athleague.

BELFAST LOUGH REGATTA.—From all we can learn we believe that the regatta, which is to commence on Wednesday, the 4th instant, will be the best, in every respect, that ever took place in this lough. Already some of the yachts that are either to run or are to be present at the sport have arrived, and others are expected to-day. We will have craft here from London, Liverpool, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Greenock, and other places, and there is no doubt that they will constitute the largest fleet of all kinds of boats that ever assembled at Cultra, which is to be the rendezvous on this occasion. The Commodore's yacht, which arrived a few days ago, is lying at the mouth of the Old Channel, and yesterday evening a splendid yacht, the Leonora, 112 tons register, belonging to Mr. Houghton, of Dublin, arrived at Prince's Quay. She has just returned from Norway, having made the voyage to Belfast in three days. She is, perhaps, the finest yacht that ever touched at this port, and was admired yesterday evening by hundreds of persons, who thronged the quays to see her.—*Belfast Mercury.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—For any exclusive information respecting our Royal Family we must look to the American press. The following is a sample extracted from the *New York Tribune* of the gossip current:—"The young lady about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumour, to his visit to the North American colonies, is the Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Peel."

The Premier rode to Harrow and back on horseback, on Thursday, to hear the speeches. He rode home against time, and did the eleven miles in about an hour.

There is at present residing in Kirkwall, a gipsy woman, 106 years of age, still in good health, and in possession of all her faculties. Last week she came in from the island of Sanday, and from the care with which she was attended she seems to be quite an object of reverence on the part of her tribe.

Lord William Godolphin Osborne, a son of the Duke of Leeds, made his appearance in the Cambridge Insolvent Court, on Thursday. His debts were stated at £1,066 6s 11d, his creditors including tailors, tobacconists, a money lender, a livery stable keeper, and a college tutor. The insolvent said he was 25 years of age, and that, previous to his coming of age, his father had only allowed him £12 a year. He had, however, since increased the allowance to £100. The judge condemned the conduct of the insolvent, knowing he had but £100 a year, to indulge in luxuries, not to say vices. The insolvent had been contradicted on oath by two witnesses, and he must deal with him as he would with other persons, and under the penal clause of the act he directed that he should be imprisoned for six calendar months from the date of the vesting order.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. Strode, of Camden-park, Bromley, having placed his beautiful grounds at the disposal of Lord Ranelagh, Colonel-Commandant of the South Middlesex Corps, a sham fight has been fixed to take place there on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th inst. The railway companies have made most liberal arrangements for the convenience of the Volunteers to Southborough station and back, from Pimlico and London bridge. Officers commanding Volunteer corps in any part of the country can participate in the fight, by signifying their intention in due time to Lord Ranelagh.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.—Captain Hoare, R.N., is appointed naval attache to her Majesty's embassy at Paris. Captain Charles Duncan Cannon, vice consul at Poti, in the Black Sea, is appointed consul for Abyssynia to reside at Massowah, in the room of the late Mr. W. C. M. Plowden.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. announce as forthcoming, "Garibaldi's Memoirs, written by himself, and edited by M. Alexandre Dumas."

A VOLUNTEER CORPS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—After considerable delay a communication has been received from the War Office, by his Excellency the Lieut.-nant-Governor, signifying that the Queen has been pleased to accept the services of the Manx corps, tendered some time since.

THE ORPHEONISTS.—A demonstration of a very remarkable character took place at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday. The Orpheonists of France, who, without any remuneration whatever, delighted thousands by their musical performances last week, were entertained at a banquet got up by public subscription. Sir Joseph Paxton presided on the occasion, and several members of Parliament, including Mr. Bright, were present. The event assumed quite an international character, Englishmen and Frenchmen vying with each other in demonstrative professions of mutual friendship and esteem. In the speeches which followed the more solid part of the proceedings the value of a cordial alliance between this country and France was warmly dwelt upon.

CAREER OF JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE.—Notwithstanding the chronic state of disquiet arising from political events, it is satisfactory to find that joint-stock enterprise is not seriously affected. The outbreak of the Italian war last year, and the opening of the still unsettled Italian question certainly checked the introduction of many new undertakings, but has failed to exercise any permanent influence. In one point of view, indeed, good has been produced. If on the one hand, legitimate enterprises have been delayed, on the other a great many resting on a more or less insecure foundation have died outright. It is a matter of congratulation that the money of the public has been saved from flowing into the pockets of a class of individuals whose cure it has ever been rather to get the capital subscribed, and thus make sure of their "preliminary expenses," than to see that their patrons were embarked in a promising speculation. It is, however, a gratifying symptom that if there has been a dearth of mere speculative concerns, legitimate undertakings have been introduced which have met with a fair share of success. The importance of this fact cannot be overrated when the great value of this class of enterprise is considered. Without indeed, some such machinery many of those establishments which illustrate the steady progress of England in her present prosperity could never have been carried out. It is not only that from this source alone can be derived the large capital necessary for institutions like a large insurance office, or even a bank, but in smaller affairs it would be frequently impossible to dispense with this agency.—"Bankers' Magazine."

THE CHINESE WAR.—Some weeks since Lord Clarence Paget declined, for reasons he thought sufficiently weighty, to give the exact amount of our naval forces employed in the East Indies, and on the coast of China. The following particulars will be interesting to the public, at a time when, in all probability, hostilities are going on; and, as we have collected them from the most reliable sources, they may be depended upon. We have two Admirals—Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B.; and Rear Admiral Lewis T. Jones, C.B.; one commodore, twelve captains, one acting captain, seventeen commanders, two acting commanders, twenty-five lieutenants commanding, two masters commanding. There are serving under these officers, in addition to a number for disposal in the event of casualties, the usual complement of lieutenants, &c., according to the ratings of different ships. There are fifty-nine effective vessels of various classes, mounting 190 guns, manned by upwards of 7,000 seamen and marines. There are also borne on the books of the flag ship Chesapeake two battalions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and a company of Royal Marine Artillery, making together some 1,800 men. We have, therefore, in addition to the army despatched from India and from England, 9,000 sailors and marines to bring against the Chinese. We have also taken into account the vessels and the crews of the late East India Company's navy as they are chiefly employed on other parts of the station, and hitherto have not taken part in the new war with China. We have not noticed receiving-ships store-ships, or hospital-ships, of which there are several —"Army and Navy Gazette."

GOOD NEWS FROM THE MOORS.—We ("Perthshire Advertiser") are glad to be enabled to state that the young grouse on the Athol moors did not suffer from the heavy rain of the 12th. In many places the coveys are well grown and strong on the wing, while there are yet a good many hens sitting.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—The yearly meeting of the friends of these schools was held on Thursday at the London Tavern. The report was read, and stated that the donations during the past six months had amounted to £1,000 2s. 6d., against £255 during the corresponding period of 1859.

"Jean de la Roche," a new novel, by George Sand, has been brought out by Messrs. Hachette and Co., Paris.

A THEATRICAL NOVELTY.—One of the most curious theatrical pleasures ever invented by the fertile brain of Parisian managers has just been contrived at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris. Everyone knows how the approach of hot weather empties the playhouses. In order that the shopkeepers left in the capital may be cheated into the idea of "doing a bit of rural," a large part of the audience portion of the theatre has "been transformed," says the "Gazette Musicale," "into a picturesque garden, which is open to the place where the pit was supported with iron seats and arm chairs, with leather cushions. This box lobby to the first tier has become a greenhouse, filled with flowers and shrubs. Three of the centre boxes have been suppressed to form flower basket, below which is a heap of rocks covered with marine plants. From the centre of these rocks springs cascade, which falls into a circular basin; and betwixt the acts a jet capriciously lighted by gleams of gas springs up in the midst of the basin, the banks of which are garnished with flowers, plants, and verdure."

THE NEW NEAPOLITAN MINISTRY.—Commendatore Spinelli, who is charged with the formation of the new ministry at Naples, is about 60 years old, of noble family, good connexions, and respectable character. He already held the office of Intendant of Naples and Director of the Archives of the Kingdom. He is a liberal, though moderate in his views, and not at all likely to take any original course of action. Signor Manna, who it is said will be one of his colleagues, is an honest man, but timid. He has great knowledge of political economy and financial matters, but is not exactly of the stuff that ministers should be made of. The same may be said of Signor Baldacchini who, rumour says, is also to be in the ministry. These men will very well do in ordinary and peaceful times, in a country where everything had been long settled and reduced to routine, but for the Government of Naples at such a moment as the present they are unfit. They have not strength to steer their course through the passions of an outraged people and the intrigues of a crafty and faithless court.

VINTAGE AT THE CAPE.—The vines have suffered terribly from the ravages of the late disastrous blight; but fortunately it has been discovrred that, for the most part, the disease is one pretty well known here, and not the dreaded "mildew," the effects of which were confined to a comparatively limited extent, so that although this year's vintage has been a failure, there are strong hopes of a better season next year; it is only fair to add, that there are some who hold a different opinion. The losses, however, caused by the blight, coming at the same time with the fall in the prices of Cape wine in London consequent upon the new commercial treaty with France, have cast a gloom over the prospects of the wine growers. Last year the export was very great. To Great Britain the colony exported 1,002,449 gallons of wine, and to other countries 96,643 gallons of wine and 20,911 gallons of brandy.

THE DANGER MENACING ITALY.—The intelligence which reached us yesterday of the violence offered to Baron Brenier, the French Ambassador at Naples, by the Neapolitan mob is a matter of very grave concern to the friends of Italy. There can be no doubt as to the true origin and intention of that assault. It is the act of Lazzaroni, hired by the Sanfedist party in Naples, for the express purpose of bringing about a French intervention in the affairs of Naples. That Louis Napoleon is anxious for a respectable excuse to interfere we have but too good reason to know. French statesmen have for some time been inclined to think that the power of the Neapolitan mob is too dangerous to the party of order in Italy to render it safe to abandon the Neapolitan Government to its fate. Hitherto this predisposition for intervention on the part of France has been kept in check by the attitude of England and other causes. Will it be kept in check any longer now? By the machinations of the despotic party the life of a French Ambassador has been endangered, and the excuse so given for interference for which the Emperor has been on the watch. Other influences, we fear, will co-operate. We say it with deep regret, but we have good reason to think that the telegram which attributed to the Prince Regent of Prussia a very anti-liberal speech respecting the present state of Italy represents correctly the general attitude of the Prussian Government on that question. The influence exerted by the Baden Conference over the affairs of Italy will be anything but favourable. France will, we fear, have learnt from it that no sympathy is felt by the Executive power in Prussia for Italian unity and independence, and will have been encouraged thereby to assume once more the guidance of Italian affairs, with a view to French interests. That that conference is likely to check rather than stimulate for the present any meddling with the German frontier seems now generally admitted, and it, therefore, the great Napoleonic policy of extending French influence in Europe is to be pursued with success, it must be pursued on the Italian side. We have often pointed out the motives which will sway France in this revolution. It is clear that a united and powerful Italian Kingdom on our southern frontier allied by constitutional sympathies with the united and powerful British Kingdom on her north-west frontier, would tend to diminish our present exceptional influence in Europe. Besides, a powerful Italian kingdom could not but divide with France the command of the Mediterranean, which could never then become a "French lake." In short, if the Napoleonic foreign policy for France is still the main idea in the Emperor's mind, a united Italy will present formidable obstacles to its realisation. And a united Italy is now no dream; it is, if not prevented by foreign intervention, all but a political certainty. The highest authorities in Naples inform us that after the first engagement in Calabria Garibaldi would have a triumphant march to Naples, that the Government is already crumbling away, and that no power remains to offer the shadow of effective resistance. And the army of Lamoriciere would not, if we may trust all we hear, long survive the army of Naples. The spirit of the Roman people is roused almost as effectually as the spirit of the Neapolitan people, and when once Garibaldi reaches Naples it will not be long before Rome is added to the area of the reclaimed kingdom. Excepting Venetia, Italy and Sicily may soon be free and combined under one Crown. The enthusiasm for annexation to Piedmont, is, we believe, as deep and universal in Naples as it is in Sicily. A year ago no one would have thought of Italian unity as anything but a dreamer's wildest dream. Now it is a prospect that can only be marred by foreignmeddling.—*Economist.*

HARROGATE.—Despite the unsettled weather, the number of visiters at Harrogate is above the average at this period of the season, and there is every prospect, if the weather becomes settled, of a very full and gay season.

Three candidates have been already named for the representation of Brighton—Mr. White, formerly member for Plymouth; Mr. Goldsmidt, and Mr. Wakley, formerly representative of Finsbury.

THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE BANQUET.

In the account which we published in our impression yesterday of the proceedings at this important Conservative Demonstration, pressure on our space prevented our giving Mr. Whiteside's speech *in extenso*, and we now, therefore, give the able and brilliant speech of the right hon. gentleman at full length:—

Mr. Whiteside, in replying to the toast of "The House of Commons," which had been proposed by Mr. Merewether, Q.C., spoke as follows:—My Lord Shrewsbury, my lords and gentlemen, when I came into this room to-night I was suffering under the unpleasant sensation which a voyage in a steampacket sometimes leaves upon the brain. But the splendid scene which I have here witnessed, the admirable speeches which I have heard, have quite restored to me my steadiness. That man should indeed be of very cold heart who could avoid catching something of the warmth and earnestness which have distinguished this meeting. I am permitted to return thanks upon this occasion for the manner in which you have honoured the toast of "The House of Commons." You had already drunk the health of her Majesty and the health of the House of Peers, and you now recognise as one of the honoured institutions of the country the only great, free, and popular assembly in Europe. (Hear hear.) I must say, as a humble member of that House, that although it may be open to some respects to the censures which have been so pleasantly cast upon it by the eloquent gentleman who has just addressed you, I believe that as a body it is characterised by fairness in debate, by a manly and a just spirit; and while members of that assembly widely differ from one another, they have learnt to bear patiently with contradiction, to listen fairly to one another's opinions, and, then, frankly to contradict them if they can. The learned gentleman who has proposed the toast has spoken with some disapprobation of the course which has been pursued by the House of Commons. Now, I cannot help asking why a gentleman who gives such excellent advice, and who speaks with such admirable wit, humour, and taste, and good temper, should not himself come among us, and enable us to assist, in a theatre so well suited to his talents, at the exhibition of such conspicuous eloquence as that to which we have just had the gratification of listening? (Hear, hear.) But I will not deny the justice of his decision that one of your first duties will be to change the minority in that assembly into a majority. This is an end which your labours must mainly contribute to ensure. It has been said that works of genius are the result of solitary meditation. But the pyramids and railways prove what can be done by a combination of labour with skill and intellect. The moral effect which your efforts are calculated to produce in the country will be mightily increased by the union of earnestness with the spirit of combination directed not to destroy but to preserve. We have heard enough of political unions and federal schemes lately to change the government of this country; and it is high time for those who value our great national institutions to check those men in their pernicious course. (Hear, hear). It is for you to assert that, while you admit there is something in our political constitution to change and to improve, there is much more to preserve and to save. (Hear, hear.) The object of our meeting to day is to commemorate the spread throughout the length and breadth of the land of Conservative opinions believe me the Conservative party has been too respectable and too impassive. The clergy are quiet men; people of property are quiet men, anxious for nothing but to enjoy what they possess; and it has frequently happened that knots of individuals, active and energetic, and possessed—I will not deny—of considerable ability and eloquence, have exercised in this country a power to which their position and their principles gave them no legitimate claim. (Cheers.) But the object of this association is not to establish a confederacy in order to agitate the public mind against our national institutions, but to strengthen those institutions, to deepen their foundations, to increase, if it be possible, the affection which the people have ever manifested for the glorious heritage bequeathed to them by their forefathers. (Loud cheers.) We meet under the presidency of the Premier Earl of England—and I can add the Premier Earl, at the same time, of Ireland. (Hear.) That is no unfitting leadership for a society which seeks to ensure the stability of the ancient laws of these realms. No institution that ever existed since the world began could have endured for any considerable time unless there was a strong Conservative element in the State. If all the citizens of a country were actuated by a perpetual desire for change, what institutions could stand? But the Conservative element, in order to be effective, must be embodied in party. The brilliant but perfidious Bolingbroke recommended that party connexion should be laid aside in favour of what he called "an expansive benevolence." That recommendation has since found no acceptance among reasonable men. Lord John Russell, who understands what party means better than any man living, has written strongly in its favour, and has carried his theory upon the subject to the highest possible perfection; and Lord Macaulay, who wrote strongly in the interest of his own party has had the justice to acknowledge that, although a brilliant panegyric or a violent lampoon might be composed on either of the two great sections into which the English political world is divided, this country requires a Conservative party, in order that the spirit of wild and mischievous innovation may be checked or repressed. (Hear.) It is not for the maintenance of any selfish, shuffling, prevaricating policy that we unite, but for the purpose of promoting the success of principles that must prevail if the institutions of this country are to exist as they have existed for ages. (Cheers.) And why should not this party become the predominant one in the State? (Cheers.) They have no hopes, or sympathies, or affections that are not bound up with the prosperity of their country. (Hear, hear.) I understand their policy to be a national policy, devoted to the security of the monarchy, to the preservation of the just rights of the peerage, to the maintenance of the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) Nor is that policy inconsistent with the correction of every practical abuse or the adoption of such reforms as may reconcile the people to the laws under which they live by adapting those laws to their wants and wishes. (Hear, hear.) Why should we despair of seeing this Conservative element the preponderating element in the House of Commons? A majority of 13 votes expelled the Conservative party from power. That means, that if you took seven votes from their opponents, and added them to the Conservative ranks, the work would be done; and you are not the men I take you for if that small number of seven be not rapidly multiplied by five in order to prevent the possibility of any mistake. (Cheers and laughter.) If every Conservative will only see that something is done within his own circle, then we shall have nothing to fear. I know, indeed, that there are people in this country—happily few in number —who, comparing with America, counsel us to recast your institutions upon the American model. I blush for Englishmen at the very mention of such a comparison. The republican constitution of America is still stained with the guilt of slavery. But we, who are not republicans, maintain that every man has a right to freedom no matter what complexion may have been burnt into his face by an African sun—(cheers)—and when, therefore, the advocates of democracy hold high to our view this mirror of republican freedom, I point to the black and damned spot by which it is defaced. (Loud cheers). Looking abroad over all the most powerful and civilised communities in the world, I find the fair form of liberty trampled under foot by blind democracy or unscrupulous despotism, while every true right and liberty of man stands sheltered and secured under the well-balanced constitution of England. (Cheers). I see here a people in the main united and happy, industrious and contented, devoting their energies to every great and noble undertaking. I see them sounding in distant regions empires that will compensate for the decay of the older kingdoms of Europe. I see them building cities, establishing colonies, planting our laws and institutions, our liberties and our religion, over the farthest limits of the earth—(loud cheers)—and to the constitutional monarchy that has produced these magnificent results I exclaim from the bottom of my heart—*Esto perpetua.* (Cheers.) I mean not a monarchy surrounded by republican devices, but the ancient and famous monarchy of England. May it flourish in ages to come as it has done in ages past, in splendour, and power, and glory. May the lives grow daily in the people's love by their public services, their talents, their wisdom, and their firmness; and may the House of Commons, using with moderation and forbearance the prodigious power which they possess, while they exhibit to the world the grandeur and the dignity of freedom, prove themselves to their countrymen to be wise, faithful, and fearless guardians of the precious trust committed to their charge. (The right hon. and learned gentle

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to the present time.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards, Regent's Park.
2nd Life Guards, Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards, Aldershott.
1st Dragoon Guards, Madras; Canterbury.
2nd do., Bengal; Canterbury.
3rd do., Bombay; Canterbury.
4th do., Aldershott.
5th do., Aldershott.
6th do., Bengal; Maidstone.
7th do., Bengal; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons, Dublin.
2nd do., Curragh.
3rd Light Dragoons, Curragh.
4th Light Dragoons, Manchester
5th Lancers, Aldershott.
6th Dragoons, Bombay; Maidst.
7th Hussars, Bengal; Canterbury
8th Hussars, Bombay; Canterb.
9th Lancers, Exeter.
10th Hussars, Hounslow.
11th do., Birmingham.
12th Lancers, Madras; Leeds.
13th Light Dragoons, Edinburgh.
14th do., Newbridge; Newbridge.
15th Hussars, Newbridge.
16th Lancers, Aldershott.
17th do., Bengal; Maidstone.
18th Light Dragoons, Aldershott.

MILITARY TRAIN.

1st bat., Chinia.
2d bat., Woolwich.
3rd bat., Aldershott.
4th bat., Shorncliffe.
5th bat., Curragh.
6th bat., Woolwich.
7th bat., Aldershott.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat., St. George's, Hanover; 2d bat., Portman-street; 3d bat., Curragh.
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat., Aldershott; 2d battalion, Windsor.
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat., Wellington Barracks; 2d bat., Tower of London.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st bat., Madras, Colchester; 2nd bat., China, Birr.
2nd, 1st bat., China, Wairoe; 2nd bat., Colchester, Walmer.
3rd, 1st bat., China, Limerick; 2nd bat., Malta, Limerick.
4th, 1st bat., Bombay, Colchester; 2nd bat., Corfu, Chichester.
5th, 1st bat., Bengal, Colchester; 2nd bat., Mauritius, Colchester.
6th, 1st bat., Bengal, Colchester.
7th, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham; 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Walmer.
8th, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham; 2nd bat., Gibraltar, Templemore
9th, 1st bat., Bombay, Chatham; 2nd bat., Corfu, Limerick.
10th, 1st bat., Devonport, Devonport; 2d bat., C. G. Hope; Devonport.
11th, 1st bat., Portsmouth, Fermoy; 2nd bat., Portsmouth.
12th, 1st bat., N. S. Wales, Aldershott; 2nd bat., Aldershott.
13th, 1st bat., Bengal, Fermoy; 2d bat., Cape Gd Hope, Fermoy.
14th, 1st bat., Jamaica, Fermoy; 2nd bat., Curragh.
15th, 1st bat., Curragh, Pembroke; 2d bat., Malta, Pembroke.
16th, 1st bat., Aldershott, Templemore; 2d bat., Aldershott.
17th, 1st bat., Canada, Limerick; 2d bat., Aldershott.
18th, 1st bat., Buttevant; 2nd bat., Aldershott, Templemore.
19th, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham; 2nd bat., Aldershott.
20th, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham; 2nd bat., Malta.
21st, 1st bat., Barbadoes, Birr; 2nd bat., Aldershott.
22nd, 1st bat., Bengal, Parkhurst; 2nd bat., Malta, Parkhurst.
23rd, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham; 2nd bat., Malta, Walmer.
24th, 1st bat., Bengal, Chatham; 2nd bat., Mauritius, Cork.
25th, 1st bat., Gibraltar, Athlone; 2nd bat., Aldershott.
26th, Curragh; Belfast.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Field Marshal—John Earl of Strafford, G.C.B, G.C.H, Colonel Coldst. Gds.
General—Sir R J Harvey, C.B, Colonel 24 W I Regt.
Lieutenant-Generals—Thomas Dyneley, C.B, Col Comm Roy Art; Sir Wm Chalmers, C.B, K C H, Col 78 F.
Captains—Hon John H M Browne, 86 F; Geo Bell Conison, 100 F; H C G Onselmah, h p Sub Insp of Mil; J F Wilson, Unatt; John Gilleland, Unatt; Charles Meyer, h p 2 Lt Inf King's Germ Leg.
Lieutenants—John S Theobald, 18 F; Fred G Horn, 20 F; Henry Stephen Hodges, 60 F; Henry Charles St George, 69 F; Edw Kelly Obbard, 91 F; John Marriot Aytoun, 91 F, killed in action; A M Arbuthnot, h p 12 F; John Evans, h p 39 F; Hon Butterworth, h p 55 F; Thomas Tattock, h p 62 F; William Smith, h p 71 F; Cuthbert Eccles, h p 83 F; John Baller, h p 85 F; John Lambert, h p 2 Prov Bn Mil; Gustave de Rogemont, h p Sicilian Reg.
Cornet—Riversdale Elliot, 1 Dr Gds.
Ensign—Howard P Cox, 21 F; Francis L. Priestly, 46 F.
Quartermaster—William Horsley, h p 68 F.
Deputy-Commissary-General—Wm. Fisher Monds.
Surgeon—Andrew Anderson, M D, h plst cl.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm James Cumming, M D, Royal Artillery; Thomas Milman, 40 F.

LORD CARLISLE'S VICEROYALTY.

The ill-luck by which a good cause is injured through bad advocates belongs to no class or party, in or out of Parliament. Therefore it is still with a feeling of satisfaction that we find that on Tuesday evening last the House of Commons, notwithstanding the speech of Mr. Connolly—a fine specimen of the peculiar class of disastrous advocates in question—for two hours gave its attention to the conduct of the Irish Government, although it would not consent, on the faith of such a rhodomontade as that delivered by the hon. member for Donegal, to pass an actual vote of censure on the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We have had frequent occasion to call the attention of our readers to the gross partiality exhibited by Lord Carlisle and his advisers in regard to the disposal of patronage in Ireland. A regular line of demarcation has been drawn; it is never overstepped. On one side of that line are placed many Roman Catholics and such few pseudo-Protestants as are to be found in the Irish Whig ranks; on the other, such Roman Catholics as are not political partisans, and the mass of Protestants generally. When it is remembered that in Ireland very many of the Roman Catholics and nine-tenths of the Protestants are Conservatives, and that all these are marked out for especial exclusion from office or promotion, it will be seen how grossly unfair is the system adopted by the agile but weak Viceroy of that country. The instances of gross partiality quoted by various members on both sides of the House on Tuesday night have already been placed before our readers in these pages. Each day adds to the catalogue. The common expression of feeling in Dublin is, "Unless you are an *agitating* Roman Catholic or a partisan Protestant, you have no chance of promotion;" and this is so universally felt to be true, that men of moderate opinions, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, shrink from contending for those prizes in their several professions for which they have just claims, and which, under a different regime, they might have a prospect of attaining. The truth is, that beyond a certain clique in Dublin, Lord Carlisle never wanders either to obtain information or to give promotion—the members of this clique furnishing him with the one, he heaping upon them the other. Of this clique, as was very properly stated by the hon. Mr. Conolly's motion, the Right Hon. Lord Lieutenant Lyle is one of the chiefs, having been promoted successively from an insignificant office in the law courts to the representative of Majesty itself in the loyal county of Londonderry, which he now so worthily fills! Second, probably, in command, comes that gentleman's son-in-law, Mr. Felton Hervey, who, though holding a Government office (Inspector of Prisons), was one of the most active canvassers for Mr. Greer at the late election for Londonderry. It is true that, having received a hint upon the subject, he returned to Dublin ere the election actually took place, but by dint of hard canvassing, in company with the Lord Lieutenant and his son, it was no fault of Mr. Hervey's that Mr. Greer failed to make his calling and election sure. We forbear to introduce here the names of other gentlemen who form around Lord Carlisle a species of Privy Council similar to that honourable body mentioned in Lord Clancurry's Life as surrounding the Viceregal throne of the late Marquis of Anglesea.

Now, we are no advocates for the abolition of the Viceroyalty which at present exists in Dublin, if the people of that capital really desire to retain it; but we do say that either the Viceroyalty should be—as its name imports—a representation of Majesty, and conducted as such, or it should be abolished altogether as a job and a nuisance, if conducted in such a manner as if has been and now is under the auspices of Lord Carlisle. We are not aware that it is the especial function of her Majesty's ambassadors abroad or the governors of our colonies to invite to their tables such showmen as Mr. Gordon Cumming or Mr. Barry, however skilful each may be in the management of his particular species of wild quadruped, nor to drink glasses of champagne to the success of monster-shopmen such as Messrs. Switzer and Bergman, however industrious they may be.

This is a species of social-evilism as undignified as it is impolitic, which tends to lower not merely the individual—that is Lord Carlisle's own concern—but the office—that is the nation's concern; and so far is it from attaining the object for which all this abasement is made, that in truth the very opposite is the result. There is not in the streets of Dublin a cabman or a petty shopkeeper who does not at heart despise this pandering to popularity, and laugh at the nobleman that can descend so low to court it; whilst we can as boldly assert that there was not an individual, high or low, rich or poor, by whom the Earl of Eglinton was not equally beloved and honoured whilst Viceroy, and regretted when a factious majority succeeded last year in ousting him from power with his party.

If Lord Palmerston supposes that by a system of policy so grossly partial as that to which in the House of Commons, as well as in these pages, public attention has been frequently called, he will strengthen his party in Ireland, never in the course of his fifty years' official experience was he more mistaken. It is not by a course of clique-ism, by excluding from favour all Protestants except such as may be vouched for by Lord Chancellor Brady, Lord Lieutenant Lyle, or other "managers of the State" in Ireland—men whose opinion or influence would not sway the appointment of a twopenny postman in England—it is not, we repeat, by such a course of favouritism that the Whig party can be saved from that total annihilation in the sister island which the last general election has shown is already so near its accomplishment. Twenty years ago Ireland sent 64 Whig-Radical and 41 Conservative members to Parliament; last year she sent 50 Liberals (including therein Messrs. Bowyer, Maguire, M'Evoy, &c., all of whom regularly vote *against* Lord Palmerston and *with* the Conservatives), and 55 Conservatives. A few years more of such Whig rule as the present, and she will not send ten members who will give their support to that fast-declining party.—*Press.*

The schooner yacht La Traviata, W. D. Seymour, Esq., vice-commodore, Q.T.C., left Queenstown on Saturday evening, to compete for the prize of her class at the Belfast Regatta.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at their Offices, 63, Dame-street—

JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., in the chair.

The following reports were read by Captain Silas Evans, the Secretary:—

"DIRECTORS' REPORT.

On the occasion of the last general meeting of the Carysford Company, there was an expression of opinion on the part of some of the proprietors, in favour of having the report of the directors printed and circulated, with the abstract of accounts, prior to the meeting. In accordance with the wish so expressed, the present report is now issued. The position of the company's mines at the commencement of the past half year may be described in a few words. At Ballyseilloges and Moneyteigue, the erection of the necessary machinery had been completed, and both of these mines were at full work. At Ballintemple the influx of water had compelled the cessation of all further workings, until machinery should be erected to drain the mine; and at Clonwilliam operations were about to be commenced to test the portion of your property lying in the townland of that name. Both at Ballyseilloge and Moneyteigue, the workings for the 6 months have been unceasing, and although, from the nature of the ground, the progress made has not been so rapid as the directors had hoped, still they have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, the indications at no period having been more favourable than they are at the present moment. At Ballintemple, a water-wheel has been erected; the old workings have been cleared out; and the raising of mineral has been commenced. At Clonwilliam some amount of work has been accomplished, at a moderate cost, the nature of the ground not requiring any sinking to prove it. The results, however, being less satisfactory than those exhibited in the other portions of the property, operations have, for the present, been discontinued. Bearing in mind the great extent of the property over which your mineral rights extend, your directors have commenced a course of systematic exploration, which will be continued during the remainder of the summer months. The cost will be comparatively small, and it is hoped that a great deal of valuable information will be obtained. The fullest particulars upon every point of detail will be found in the subjoined report of your Mining Manager, Captain Silas Evans. All your machinery is in first-rate working order, and no accident of any kind has occurred during the six months. By the statement of accounts you will observe that your available cash balance, at the close of the half year, was £1,483 19s. 8d., independent of £943 16s. 3d. invested in the purchase of £1,000 New Three per Cent. Government stock, upon which you receive the interest. Interest was paid upon your cash balance almost to the day of closing the six months' accounts, the parties who negotiated the loan not having availed themselves of their right to pay the last of it before until late in April. The directors who retire on the present occasion are Messrs. John Conolly, Jeremiah Dunne, and John Elliott. They are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

Mr. G. F. Hardy, your auditor, likewise retires, and is also is eligible for re-election.

JOHN CONOLLY, Chairman.

65, Dame-street, Dublin, 16th June, 1860.

MINING MANAGER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—In laying before you my report of the progress made during the past half-year, I shall adopt the form of previous reports; and, under the head of the different mines, give detailed statements of what has been accomplished.

MONEYTEIGUE.—At the last meeting of the shareholders, the engine shaft upon the north copper lode was sunk to a depth of 14 fathoms. Since then, that shaft has been forsaken, and which has a less dip southwards, the part of the shaft was sunk on. The lode in this part is of fair size and strength, producing a quantity of iron, copper, and sulphur, which will, from this time forward, be opened upon east and west, and its value and character ascertained. The development of another lode, called the South Copper Lode, has recently been commenced. By a former company, an adit level was driven eastward on its course to the extent of 35 fathoms, and a depth attained of about 8 fathoms. In doing this, a large deposit of magnetic iron ore, containing copper pyrites and sulphur ore interspersed, and as iron is the great precursor of copper and sulphur ores, in this locality a shaft has just been commenced, to sink below the adit level, and is now 8 feet below it. The lode in the bottom is a mass of mineral, principally iron, having small deposits of sulphur and copper scattered. The indications are favourable, and it is hoped, on the attainment of depth, that a valuable deposit, of either copper or sulphur, will be found to exist. In this portion of the company's property surface trials have been recently begun in search of a lode not now seen at surface, but known to run through it, and, as well, the development of the copper lode lead to about it. This part is better situated, in a geological sense, than many others; and it is considered that near the junction of the clay slate and the granite, deposits of minerals will be found in the lodes.

BALLINTULLOUGH.—The adit level, in the western part of this townland, has been driven, in a northerly direction, 85 fathoms, principally upon the "counter lode;" 45 fathoms of this distance during the past half year. In its course northward, several lodes have been intersected; and upon one, said to be the same as the lead which is sunk upon, a level is now being driven west, at the depth of 15 fathoms from the surface, to intersect the ground bearing lead and zinc ores. The part of the lode, however, upon which the shaft is sunk has not yet been intersected; if it had been, the water would have been drained out of it, and the mineral character of the lode ascertained. No doubt, as the level proceeds westward, the drainage will be effected, and the object seen for which it was commenced. The continuance of the level northward, as a main "trunk," I look upon as the most important; in its course it is gradually ascending, and as it is passing through a no-lead district, and will be shortly in a position where some of the great sulphur lodes should be crossing its course, important discoveries of both lead and copper made. The counter lode, on which the level is being driven, is 60 fathoms south and consequently far distant from the lead-bearing branches of rich copper ore have been found in it. The engine shaft near to the "Great Gossan Lode" has now reached a depth of 22 fathoms. Many difficulties have been encountered in the sinking; the ground has been exceedingly compact and hard to stand through; the long and severe winter has thrown a vast amount of water into it; and though very appliance and convenience that modern engineering has adopted were used, yet the progress has been limited. The stratification, however, continues of that congenial nature before described; and during the past few months the branches of quartz, and the parallel courses of rock with the lode, all contain fair specimens of copper and sulphur. It is generally found that where a lode is well filled with mineral, the country rock or formation in which it exists also participates. If such be the case in this instance (and reasoning from analogy we see no reason why it may not be so) then we may fairly anticipate that when this "Gossan Lode" is cut into at a proper depth, it will be found a productive and valuable one. If the dip or underlie of the lode is the same here as in the other mines, which is not above 10 fathoms from the shaft; and, if by sinking it until a depth of about 26 fathoms is attained, the desired intersection of the lods will be accomplished.

CLONWILLIAM.—The adit level in this mine, has been driven upon a lode about 21 fathoms—during the past half year, 16 fathoms. In places the lode produces small quantities of sulphur. But the appearances not improving, as it was opened upon, and where sufficient cover was above it, it was deemed advisable to suspend the driving until the lode was proved in the top of the hill where the old shaft existed. The old shaft was ultimately cleared out, and found to be sunk four fathoms; since which it has been further sunk 2½ fathoms—and a level driven south of it 7 feet. The indications, however, are altogether uninviting, the lods when developed in depth became exceedingly small, and the strata, as well, uncongenial. Under these circumstances, the operations have been suspended.

BALLINTEMPLE.—Since the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, a water wheel has been erected upon this mine, of 25 feet diameter and 4 feet breast, having apparatus for pumping and winding. The water and rubbish have been cleared out of the old shaft, which is 10 fathoms deep; and the mine put into a proper and efficient state of working. In the 10 fathom level which has been commenced to drive towards the lead ground to the north of it, the lode produces a small quantity of lead ore, and as it approaches the part so productive, in the adit level above, it will likely improve. About 9 fathoms further remains to be driven before it will reach opposite to the lead-bearing ground upon the new lode; but it is highly probable that, before that is accomplished, the lode on which it is being driven will be producing. In the adit level referred to in former reports, where the deposit of lead is discovered (since the drainage was effected about a month ago), operations have been commenced, to be taken out the lead. The workings, as they have been extended, have proved the continuance of the deposit, and the general appearance is a good as could be expected, for the depth. Last month nearly 5 tons of lead were raised therefrom. With the extension of the 10-fathom level, the raising of lead will be continued as at present, and when a communication is effected with it and the level referred to, and the available space made for enlarged operations, the productive parts of the mine can be made more available than at present. Very considerable quantities of iron pyrites have been discovered in this part of the property, which will hereafter claim attention. The machinery in the mine are in excellent working condition, and every appliance has been introduced to expedite the workings of them. In addition to the parts of the property referred to, a well organised system of exploring the noticed parts, has been commenced, from which we anticipate good results.

CONCLUSION.—During the approaching half year, some important points that have demanded the special attention of the company—viz., the trial of the Copper Lodes at Moneyteigue, and the intersection of the "Great Gossan Lode," at Ballyseilloge, will be proved and their value tested. The Adit-Level at Ballyseilloge will also be passing through and into untried ground, and crossing the important lodes before it, as well the lead lode near to, will be brought into effective operation. Ballintemple Mine, during the period, will also be vigorously prosecuted, its returns increased, by extending the lower levels, and, as a consequence, sales of lead from hence will be made, and the explorations now being carried on in new localities will likely develop new lodes of a productive character. From the data the points that now attract your attention, and from which you may expect more immediate results. From Ballintemple you will be enabled to sell parcels of lead ore shortly, and I think it highly probable that other parts, when the intersections and depths have been attained, will also be productive—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SILAS EVANS.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the reports you have just heard read go so fully into the details of our operations for the past six months, that I have little to add. I have, since our last meeting, again and again carefully examined our mines and works, and as far as I can judge, from close personal inspection, we have secured a valuable property, one merely requiring time, patience, and the judicious application of capital, to make it eminently remunerative. (Hear, hear.) This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will, I believe, soon be attained. We are now concentrating our energies on the parts of your property mentioned in the reports, where the mineral indications are most promising; and if I mistake not, we will, at no very distant day, make the result of our exertions patent to you in an agreeable form. We should, however, always bear in mind that mining operations are peculiarly speculative; that the most productive mines often require years of patient industry to make them profitable; and that the cup of hope has often, in the eleventh hour, been dashed from the lips of the most cautious adventurer. 'Tis well to keep these truths in view when reflecting on our future prospects, lest we may become over sanguine, and relax our efforts to attain the grand object of a good dividend on our investments. (Hear, hear.) These reflections also make me speak thus cautiously to you, although, in the language of the report, "the indications have at no period been more favourable than they are at the present moment." The accounts, being so simple and clear, do not, I believe, require explanation. I now move that the reports and statement of accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. Doran seconded the motion, which was resolved.

The outgoing directors—Messrs. John Conolly, Jeremiah Dunne, and John Elliot—were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. G. F. Hardy was also re-elected auditor.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman for his zealous and efficient exertions in promoting the interests of the company.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CORPORATION.

A monthly meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Aldermen Roe, D.L., J.P.; Lambert, J.P.; John Reynolds, J.P.; L. Reynolds, Kinahan, J.P.; Atkinson, Campbell, J.P.; Moyland, J.P., Councillors Durdin, Martin, Acheson, Plunkett, Kelah, Dunne, J.P.; Cordner, French, Robert O'Brien, Ryan, Tagart, Whelan, Bonsall, Gregg, J.P., Kelly, J.P.; M'Swiney, Pilkington, Lalor, Keating, Gavacar, Joseph, Scally, Chambers, Watson, J.P.; Redmond, Meehan, M'Vey.

The Town Clerk read a letter from Town Councillor Francis Codd, resigning his seat in the Council, as representative for the Royal Exchange ward.

His Lordship said he regretted having received the letter referred to from a gentleman who had so long and so ably discharged his duty as a member of that Council. He was very sorry that Mr. Codd had deemed it necessary or advisable to leave the Council; but he had spoken to some influential gentlemen acquainted with Mr. Codd, who still hoped that he would be induced to reconsider the matter, and not deprive the city of his valuable services. For the present, however, he supposed that the resignation should be accepted.

Alderman Lambert said he had the pleasure of co-operating with Mr. Codd as a fellow-representative since the formation of the Council, and he felt it his duty to move that his resignation be accepted. He was very sorry that Mr. Codd had taken this step, but he was informed by his friends that it was his determination to adhere strictly by the terms of his letter. If he (Alderman Lambert) could suppose for a moment that Mr. Codd would change his mind, or that any remonstrance would induce him to continue as a member of the Corporation, he would be the first to propose that his resignation be not accepted; but he had no reason to believe that Mr. Codd would change his mind upon the matter. He believed that the withdrawal of Mr. Codd was a great loss, not only to the Corporation, but to the citizens at large, and in saying so he believed he merely expressed the sentiments of the members of the Council generally. A great portion of his time was devoted to the business of the public in connection with the Corporation, and he understood that the inroad thus made upon his hours of business was the principal cause of his withdrawal. Of course the usual fees would be remitted.

Alderman Roe said that nothing should be left undone to persuade Mr. Codd to remain a member of the Council. If he had pleaded ill-health he could understand the propriety of the step he had taken, but he did not plead that, but merely that he was not able to devote the necessary time to the affairs of the Corporation. There could be no doubt that from his zeal, his knowledge, and his talent, he was forced to take a very active part in most of their proceedings, and it was equally certain that his services were highly appreciated by the body generally. He could not help saying that the present was a very unfortunate time for such a man as Mr. Codd to retire from amongst them, for they had lately lost many valuable members. At the commencement of the present year they had lost Mr. Sweetman, and since then Mr. Hutton and Mr. Maunsell. Under these circumstances he was not pleased with the course which Mr. Codd had taken, and he hoped he would reconsider the matter.

Alderman Reynolds said he was not prepared to put any more pressure upon Mr. Codd. He had reason to believe that Mr. Codd's determination was irrevocable, and it was well known that he wished to retire two years ago. It had been his (Alderman Reynolds') misfortune to come into angry collision with Mr. Codd; but he was bound to say that he had always acted his opinions honestly and independently; and, after these conflicts of opinion were over, they usually came to the conclusion that the public service would have been better promoted by more moderation on both sides. Under all the circumstances, however, it would perhaps, be better that a week should expire before his resignation was accepted.

Mr. John Martin said that no one could concur more heartily than he did in the observations which had been made in reference to Mr. Codd. He differed widely from him on many occasions, but he always found him to be a bold and vigorous opponent, and one who devoted great ability, information, and attention to his public duties. He understood, however, that Mr. Codd's mind was fully made up upon the matter, and that there was no use in asking him to reconsider it.

After some other observations the suggestion of deferring the acceptance of the resignation until the next day of meeting was agreed to.

His Lordship then said he had to communicate to the Council that while in London he, in connection with other members of the Corporation, had an interview with the Chief Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, on the subject of the water works. He was happy to inform the Council that they had been received with the greatest courtesy by Mr. Cardwell, and as it is passing through the hands of their representatives, who acted with great zeal and ability, and who endeavoured, as far as they could, to set this vexed question right. All parties had united in requesting Mr. Cardwell to put a first-rate engineer on the commission to report as to the best source to obtain a good supply of water for the city. Mr. Cardwell entered heartily into the matter, and said he would not select an individual from one party or the other, but accordingly selected a stranger for the office. On Wednesday last he promised to communicate further with Sir Edward Grogan and Dr. Gray, and he was sure Dr. Gray had some additional information to communicate upon the subject.

Dr. Gray said that Mr. Cardwell had intimated to them his desire that some one engineer should be selected from a list of names that would be prepared; but, on conference with Sir Edward Grogan, it was deemed better to abstain from making any choice, as that course was most likely to afford general satisfaction, and they were sure that any man suggested by Mr. Cardwell would be a man of the first-class. Mr Cardwell accordingly named Mr. Hawkshaw, a man of great eminence in his profession. He said, however, that he would not be warranted in communicating with him until he had obtained the consent of the city representatives and of the Corporation.

Mr. John Martin expressed his entire confidence in the selection of Mr. Cardwell. He believed the gentleman named was very well suited to make the necessary inquiries, and he would say that whatever that gentleman's report might be it was their duty to acquiesce in it.

The matter was then dropped.

Alderman Kinahan then said he had been deputed by the party with which he acted, and to which he belonged, to propose that Mr. John Ousely Bonsall, of Fitzwilliam Ward, should be nominated to fill the place of chief magistrate of this city for the year 1861. He was a highly respectable gentleman, and no man could be brought before the community more distinguished for integrity and honour than he was. In selecting him, he was happy to inform the Council that they would select a gentleman who had retired early from business, who had realised an independent fortune, and who had plenty of leisure to devote to the affairs of his office, which, in the event of his election, he had no doubt he would discharge to the satisfaction of all parties. Every one who knew him was aware that he held strong political and religious opinions, and they were all equally well aware that during the time he was a member of the Corporation he had never intruded those opinions disagreeably upon any one. He (Alderman Kinahan) was bound to say that he never knew a man entertaining strong convictions like Mr. Bonsall more disposed than he was to avoid anything like giving offence. This being the fact he did not think there was any man more fitted to fill the office of chief magistrate.

Alderman Atkinson seconded the nomination, and, in doing so, said he knew Mr. Bonsall for many years. He considered him highly qualified to fill the office in question. He had been many years in business, and had realised an independence by industry and perseverance. From his present circumstances, too, he was able to attend to the affairs of the public. He was, moreover, an educated, intelligent gentleman, well acquainted with public business, and always ready to meet his fellow-citizens on any point friendly to which he might appeal to every member of the Corporation to testify as to his great attention in transacting the business of that body. In every respect, he considered Mr. Bonsall highly eligible for the post; but, of course, his election depended upon whether the Liberal majority would vote for him. The Conservative party, undoubtedly, considered him quite qualified for the office; and he hoped the Liberal majority would support him in securing his election. At the same time, he should say that they did not ask for any favour at their hands. It would, however, in his opinion, be only just, in pursuance of the agreement hitherto entered into, that Liberals and Conservatives should be elected alternately, that Mr. Bonsall should be elected on the present occasion.

Alderman Reynolds said that, in proposing the name of Mr. Bonsall to fill the office of chief magistrate of this city, Alderman Kinahan had alluded to the fact that he had carried on business for several years, and had retired from trade without the slightest stain upon his reputation. He (Alderman Reynolds), and he believed every other member of the Corporation, would assent to that statement; but, while he admitted that fact, he should also state that there were other qualities besides those which had been enumerated and dwelt upon requisite to be possessed by one who aspired to the office of Chief Magistrate, and who appealed to a Council representing all shades of political and religious opinions. Alderman Kinahan admitted that Mr. Bonsall was a man of strong convictions. He (Alderman Reynolds) assented to that statement, and admitted the right of Mr. Bonsall, in common with all her Majesty's subjects, to hold them. But here he felt bound to stop short, and to say that if any man among them pursued an aggressive course, whether it was of a political or of a religious kind, that man should not be selected by a mixed community like that Council to fill the office of Lord Mayor. He should also say, in reply to observations of a preceding speaker, that no fixed and permanent compact had been entered into that Catholics and Protestants should succeed each other alternately in the office. At the present moment the Council consisted of 60 members, of these 39 were Liberals and 21 Conservatives. Now, if the compact alluded to was good for anything, the Conservatives would have just double the chance of the Liberals to be elected to the office. As for the so-called compact, he should say that he was no party to it; he regarded it as a vicious compact, and, in effect, a repeal of the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. He could not understand the conduct of the Conservative party on this occasion. Instead of selecting a man from the whole house, they selected a most obnoxious man from among the twenty Conservative members, and asked them to take him, like a wife, for better or worse. (Laughter.) In fact, he considered that the course pursued by the Conservative members would be a gross violation of the compact referred to. Alderman Reynolds then referred to the part which Mr. Bonsall took as the head of the South Dublin Union, in relation to the Rev. Mr. Fox's conduct, as connected with the riotous proceedings in the house. He denounced the inquiry into those proceedings as a mere mockery, and an outrage upon common justice, and also the observations which Mr. Bonsall had made at the board in reference to them. Alderman Reynolds also alluded to the fact of Mr. Bonsall having presided at a public meeting at which Monsignor Talbot was the principal speaker. He concluded by saying that, although he and the party he belonged to opposed the nomination of Mr. Bonsall, they did not intend to move any amendment. They were prepared to observe the terms of the compact alluded to. They did not entertain any feeling of hostility towards Mr. Bonsall, but merely differed from him as Christian and honest men.

Mr. John Martin said he wished to call the attention of the Corporation to the position in which they stood. He considered that the course about to be taken by the majority was the most important step that had been taken since 1850. They were all aware that in the olden time the Corporation was exclusive and sectarian. It was true, indeed, that two gentlemen, during that time, had been selected to fill the office of Lord Mayor—viz., Alderman Roe and Alderman Meehan—who were not Catholics; but still the fact was indisputable that the time was when the Corporation was most exclusive. Well, the result of that state of things was, that an effort was made by the citizens, and especially by the Chamber of Commerce, that the Corporation should be so changed as to represent all classes. Mr. Martin then read several extracts from the papers of the day, to show the sentiments which were entertained respecting the propriety of electing Protestants as well as Catholics to the office of Lord Mayor. In the *Freeman's Journal* of 2nd July, 1853, Alderman Roe was reported to have said, in proposing Alderman Kinahan, that it was satisfactory to see the Council selecting for the office of Lord Mayor a gentleman distinguished for his private and social virtues, whatever his religious and political opinions might be. He though it important to bear in mind, and to hold up to observation, the fact that the Corporation of Dublin had determined on acting upon the sound principle of electing alternately a gentleman of one religion and the contrary. In the *Freeman's Journal*, of July 5th, 1853, he found that Dr. Gray, in seconding Sir Edward M'Donnell's nomination, said there was another reason for carrying out the motion with unanimity, indicative of their cordial feeling in making this selection. It had been understood that the highest civic dignity should be conferred in rotation on the representatives of the two classes into which the citizens and members of the Council were unfortunately divided; that the understanding had hitherto been preserved, the harmony which had prevailed in this particular had never been broken and he (Dr. Gray) trusted it never would be violated in that Corporation. After some further observations Mr. Martin concluded by supporting the nomination of Mr. Bonsall.

Alderman Lambert next addressed the house, and said he had no doubt that if Mr. Bonsall were elected he would discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the public. He had known him for many years, and from his acquaintance with business, and from the time which he could afford to devote to public affairs, he had no doubt but he would give the fullest satisfaction to the public. He regretted to see Irishmen separated from Irishmen, when it was clearly the interest and duty of them all to work together.

Alderman Roe opposed the nomination of Mr. Bonsall. From his love of retirement he did not think he would be able to discharge the duties of his office with satisfaction to himself or the public.

Some further discussion then took place, when a division was called for, which resulted as follows:—

For the motion—Aldermen Kinahan, Atkinson, Lambert, Roe; Councillors Vereker, Durdin, Acheson, Cordner, Watson, Chambers, Martin (12).

Against the motion—Aldermen Moylan, John Reynolds, L. Reynolds, Campbell; Councillors Kelch, Redmond, Tagart, Meehan, Ryan, O'Neill, Whelan, Dunn, Lalor, Plunkett, Gavacan, R. O'Brien, Scally, R. Kelly, Gray, M'Swiney, Keatinge, French, Josephs (21).

Mr. Bonsall then addressed the house. He said that he did not shrink from the avowal of those strong Protestant opinions with the holding of which he was charged. But, notwithstanding that he did entertain strong religious convictions, he did not think that they would prevent him impartially discharging his duty to his fellow-citizens. He felt deeply indebted to his friends who had supported him on this occasion. Many more however, were absent, who would vote for him if they were present.

Alderman John Reynolds' notice of motion was then read as follows:—

That any member of this Council who may be proposed as a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year shall, before his nomination, declare publicly in this Council that, in the event of his being elected, he will not disturb or reverse the decisions made by the present Lord Mayor, regarding the admission of the grandsons of freemen to the Parliamentary franchise, but will, during his year of office, reject such claimants, unless a court of law shall reverse the judgment of the Right Hon. Redmond Carroll, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

It was then proposed by Alderman Reynolds, "That the question of nominating the Lord Mayor be postponed until the first Monday in August."

For the motion—Messrs. Moylan, John Reynolds, L. Reynolds, Campbell, Kelch, Redmond, Meehan, Tagart, Ryan, O'Neill, Whelan, Dunn, Plunkett, Gavacan, R. Kelly, Grey, M'Swiney, Keatinge, French, Josephs, (19).

Against the motion—Messrs. Vereker, Davidson, Acheson, Bonsall, Martin, and Pilkington (6).

The Council then adjourned.

THE CORK AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The arrangements in connection with this approaching event are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The promoters of the show are receiving facilities of the most desirable kind from all quarters. On the Great Southern and Western line, live stock (except entire horses and poultry) will pass free to the show, and if unsold will return free. Entire horses are only charged to the show—if unsold, they return free; and the same terms are applied to implements. The Limerick and Waterford line agree to like conditions. The Cork Steamship Company will convey stock and implements from Liverpool, London, Bristol, Plymouth, and South Wales, free to and from the show, on condition that those sold will be subject to freight. The Cork and Milford Steampacket Company, and the Cork and Glasgow Steamship Company, will convey stock and implements to and from the show free. In the case of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Mr. Ilberry, traffic manager, has written to express the willingness of the company to run any number of special trains that may be required during the show. The Bandon Railway Company will run special trains every evening, and at suitable hours on the night of the dinner and ball. The dinner will take place at the Corn Exchange on Wednesday evening, 25th July, and the ball at the Athenæum on the following Friday, the 27th. It is intended to erect a supper-room adjoining the Athenæum, and Mr. Walker has proposed a plan which has been approved of by the committee. The Lord Lieutenant, as is usual on such occasions, will receive the show from Dublin to the show, and will be present at the dinner and ball. There can be little doubt but that both the ball and dinner will come off with unusual *eclat*, as, independent of the Viceregal presence and the vast numbers that will be attracted here from all parts of the country on account of the show itself, the Cork Harbour Regatta will take place the week before, an event which commonly draws numbers of people to the city; and, in addition, the assizes will begin the same week, bringing with them the usual amount of strangers. As regards the arrangements in the yard, &c., Captain Thornhill, secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, came from Dublin on Saturday to confer with the committee on the subject. He expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements being made by Mr. Walker in the yard, which are proceeding rapidly. It is contemplated, we believe, to erect a turbine in the yard, and to provide a jet of water for the use of the cattle—a provision almost indispensable during what will most probably be a period of very great heat. The trial of implements will take place on the 24th July at Blarney. The committee have arranged with Messrs. Ransomes and Simms to exhibit Fowler's steam cultivator, and with Messrs. Howard to exhibit Smith's steam cultivator on that occasion. These are the implements that excited so much interest at the show of the Royal English Agricultural Society at Warwick last year. Reaping and mowing machines, and various other implements, will also be exhibited at work. A special train will convey passengers to the Blarney station in the morning, and will return in the evening. It is expected that the show of implements will be the largest ever exhibited in Ireland. The programme of prizes is under various departments, and the list of prizes to be submitted to my competitors at the show, have been published. The lists of implements proposed to be exhibited are to be furnished to the secretary in Dublin before the 2nd of July, accompanied by the price of each. The wood and iron work of machines and implements should not be painted, but may be coated with transparent varnish. Exhibitors of implements will be charged two shillings per lineal foot of shedding. The implement judges will commence their inspection on Tuesday morning (the 24th), at ten o'clock. Stock must, as a general rule, be the *bona fide* property of the parties whose names are entered. The following two rules relating to stock are worthy of attention:—Stock for breeding purposes, apparently too fat for service, to be